

Vulcan Advocate

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VULCAN, ALBERTA, JULY 29, 1914

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

PRE-EMPTORS

LOANS LOANS LOANS
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ON FARM LANDS

Those who are proving up their preemptions, and want some more money to go ahead with, had better come in and make your application with us. We have plenty of money to lend on well improved farms and to good farmers.

ARTHUR MITCHELL & CO.

The Reliable Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents
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IS YOUR APPETITE POOR?

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NYAL'S DIGESTIVE TONIC

Guaranteed to Tone up the Digestive Organs
ONE DOLLAR PER LARGE BOTTLE

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I HAVE A NUMBER OF GOOD HORSES ON HAND FOR SALE

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

LAND OWNERS

We are in communication with a number of prospective buyers in the east, and are desirous of adding a few more properties to our present listings.

Farmers wishing to dispose of their land, should not fail to call upon us at an early date.

LOANS

We are in a position to secure reasonable advances on desirable properties at the lowest rates of interest and shortest notice.

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United Farmers

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Carpentering in all its
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Estimates Carefully Prepared.
All Work receives Special
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OPTICAL WORK

I am now in a position to
do whatever you require
in this way.

EYES TESTED FREE

REPAIR WORK

M. H. KAHLER
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
VULCAN ALBERTA

Caught Shoplifting

An instance of cool, premeditated shoplifting came to the notice of one of the Vulcan storekeepers on Tuesday last, when a woman entered his store and tried to do a little shopping without incurring expense.

The woman entered the store carrying a grip, walking to end of the store deposited the grip on the counter, and among other things, she slipped a pair of boots into it. She walked away to 'look at' something else, and while her back was turned, one of the store clerks opened the grip, took the boots out and deposited them beside the grip. In a short while the woman returned to the grip and found it empty. She saw her game was known, and taking the grip went out of the store, incidentally leaving behind her a parcel of goods which she had ordered from the clerk. From this it is evident that the purchase was only a blind to get into the store with the grip. No proceedings were taken against the woman, but she is pretty well known by this time and she may not get off so easily on a second attempt.

This case has brought to light the fact that there is quite a little bit of shoplifting goes on in Vulcan and there is a warm time in store if ever anyone gets caught with the goods.

A number of local people joined the excursion, on the other line, to Banff last week, among them being Mr. and M. F. Earp, and son Ralph Miss Huffman; and Miss E. Dong.

Form Agricultural Society

On Thursday last Mr. P. W. L. Clark had word from the department of agriculture, Edmonton, saying that the certificate authorizing the formation of the Vulcan Agricultural Society had been issued.

A meeting, the first of the new society will be held as soon as possible, due notice being given over the district, and the officers and officials of the agricultural society will then be chosen. The names of those chosen have to be sent to the department within fourteen days.

After that the next step will be to get everything into working order for the holding of a fair this fall, and this will require the co-operation of all who are interested in agriculture and the district.

Society Meets Aug. 8.

Now that the Department of Agriculture has been heard from, and authorization for the formation of the Vulcan Agricultural Society has been obtained, the matter is going to be pushed as fast as possible in order that a Fall Exhibition may be held this year.

To have the fair it will require the co-operation and help of everyone who is interested. There is not much time if the thing is going to be done in a proper and businesslike manner, and farmers and others who want to join the society are urged to enroll themselves on the membership roll either before or on Saturday, August 8th, when the first general meeting will be held. The initial fee to join is \$1, and no one need wait until the day of the meeting to join, they can do so at once by applying to the secretary, Mr. R. W. Glover, who will readily give any information regarding the society. If, however, it is impossible for anyone to enroll before then, the secretary will be at the Masonic Hall on Saturday, August 8th, one hour before the meeting is called for the purpose of enrolling any who wish to become members.

The following circular letter is being mailed to everyone in the district and it is expected that the number of present members, 62, will readily jump to ten times that number.

The letter reads:
Vulcan Agricultural Society,
Dear Sir,—On Saturday, July 4th, a meeting of the business men and farmers of Vulcan and district was held in the Masonic Hall for the purpose of forming an agricultural society, and it was then decided to petition the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, in order to have an Agricultural Society in Vulcan.

The department has since issued authorization of the formation of the agricultural society. It is desirable to have all interested persons connected with the society.

The initial fee is \$1, and on payment of this sum anyone over the age of twenty-one may become a member. The amount of the annual subscription is fixed at the first annual meeting, which will be held in the Masonic Hall on Saturday, August 8th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

It is to the interest of all farmers to be present at this meeting, as there will be the important business of electing officers and officials for the ensuing year.

This will benefit you and the neighborhood. Come and help.

The secretary will be in attendance one hour before the meeting for the purpose of enrolling new members.

(Signed)
GEO. L. FOKER, President, pro-tem.
R. W. GLOVER, Secretary, pro-tem.

The object of this letter is clear. Everybody who can is earnestly requested to be present at the meeting, as their opinion on matters to come under discussion will be valuable.

Remember that if you are not already enrolled, you ought to be a member as soon as ever possible. Don't wait until the meeting, call on the secretary and have him give you a receipt.

Civic Holiday July 29th.

Wednesday, July 29th, is the day fixed for the Vulcan civic holiday the day when everybody lays down tools and throws in his lot with the Sunday School for a day at Okotoks to lay in the shade of a tree and listen to the river babbling by.

There is nothing so good for one who lives where water and trees are not as to get out with the youngsters for a whole day and have nothing to do but moon around. Take a day off, and see how much better you feel for it. Get away from the bald prairie at which you have been looking at for the last twelve months, and take a change of scenery and air.

You yourself may still have a dim recollection of what a tree looks like and to what tune the river ripples over the stones and boulders in its bed. You may not have forgotten that there are endless delights and diversions in the woods but you may think that you are past these things now. Nothing of the sort. Nature is for the enjoyment of all of us. It is she who keeps us youthful. Decide on a holiday, shut up the store or the office, pack the basket and set out. No need to worry as to where you will get the necessary ticket. The first youngster on the street will tell you, and probably sell you one. They cost \$1.50 return, and 30c. each for the little one. The train leaves Vulcan at 9 o'clock in the morning, and leaves Okotoks at 8 o'clock.

Horse Thieving

Taber is the centre from which several members of the R.N.W.M.P. are working in their endeavor to locate three horse thieves who stole something like one hundred head of horses from the neighborhood of Brooks last week.

The police arrived at Taber on their journey from the north, having traced the thieves as far as the river. At this point their clues came to an end. They have, however, learned from James Glover that he noticed a band of strange horses, about one hundred in number, in charge of three men. The herd had been driven past his house, about four miles south-west of Taber, on Sunday morning last, July 19th, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, going in the direction of Stirling. In conversation with an ex-sergeant, he stated that there seemed to be more cattle and horse stealing at present than there had been for years. It is particularly unusual for it to be going on at this time of the year, February and March, when the roads are not so well travelled, being a more likely time. It is understood that several suspicious characters have been seen in Taber lately, one of whom is supposed to be an old cattle rustler who only came out of the penitentiary last February.

Church Union Dead Issue

The Western Associated Press says that according to a high church dignitary, Church Union will be treated as a dead issue at the next Methodist Conference. He says that the request of the Presbyterian general assembly to the Methodist church to keep up the negotiations for another two years to enable the Presbyterians to make a second ballot does not commend itself favourably to the general conference officers.

He further considered that the death blow to the organic union of the Presbyterian and Methodist in Canada had been dealt when so many of the leading Presbyterians left the assembly with the idea of formulating a 'no surrender' league. The upshot of that movement has been the organization of the anti-union sentiment in the Presbyterian body, on a basis which rendered impossible the task of uniting the churches.

Now that authorization has been obtained, the affair has to be made a huge success, and that depends upon the co-operation and help of every farmer and business man in the district.

Local And General News

Mr. and Mrs. Howes have taken a cottage at Banff.

Mr. J. Wolf is spending part of his vacation at Banff.

Newest shapes in 'Stetson' hats, \$4,—at Spooner's.

Miss Rodgers left for Calgary on Tuesday afternoon, doing the journey by motor.

There are over 3,000 little chicks thriving from Chick food from the 4 X Meat Market.

Mr. Huffman, brother of Mrs. J. A. Gardner, has been visiting in Vulcan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Richardson and family returned from their trip to the hills on Friday last.

Mr. Percy Hesketh is out in the country doing some building for the Mitchell brothers.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark and Mr. A. J. Flood were in Calgary over the week end on business connected with the village.

Don't forget the first annual meeting of the Vulcan Agricultural society, which is to be held in the Masonic Hall on Saturday, August 8th, at 2 o'clock. There is important business to transact.

Fine navy blue suits from \$15,—at Spooner's.

Wireless reports from the yacht 'Erin' received in London the latter part of last week are to the effect that the 'Shamrock', which is crossing the ocean is sailing splendidly.

The firm of Messrs. McDonald and Grant, of Vulcan, well drillers, have recently dissolved partnership, Mr. Christopher McDonald retiring from the business. The business will be continued under the partnership of Mr. Thomas Rose Grant and Peter Bonck.

Comfort, Durability and Satisfaction with every pair of 'Hartt' shoes,—at Spooner's.

The one thing heedful; bear in mind the date Saturday, August 8th when the first annual meeting of the Vulcan Agricultural Society will be held in the Masonic Hall at 2 o'clock.

A shipment of telephone accessories arrived in town on Friday last. They will be used in rural lines going east and north. It is expected that the work on these lines will be commenced in about six weeks.

The ratepayers meeting was called for Friday evening last to consider the question of a site for the town well had as the only attendance the members of the council. It was decided to defer the subject until, a later date.

A few of the Vulcan boys made a trip to Frankburg Friday last and attended a dance in that promising village. Incidentally they arrived back minus a few articles of apparel of which they had been relieved during the visit. There is a moral to most things, even to leaving things in an auto.

Dress shirts, cambric and silk— at Spooner's.

Mr. E. G. McPherson brought a splendid piece of alfalfa into town on Friday last. It had been raised on his place, and measured something like five feet in height. Mr. McPherson has several acres of alfalfa on his place, and the showing the crop has made this year is still another proof of the fact that alfalfa can be grown very successfully in this part of the country.

Mr. J. A. Mathews, of Shelbourne, Ontario, was in Vulcan last week looking over his land north of town. Incidentally he dropped into the Advocate's office, and told us that as he came from Winnipeg he noticed that the crops round were as good as any he had seen on the journey. He is very optimistic in regard to conditions here and looks for big things in the near future.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto(Continued)
CHAPTER V.

Kate Jessop paused as she walked. Once or twice Mrs. Russell heard her murmur under her breath—

"To think on it! To think that it's herself—Miss Barbara—my Miss Barbara—mine. Oh, to think on it!"

The distance between Chesney street and Vauxhall Bridge Road was, as regarded space, nothing at all. It was but to walk down a certain street, and cross a broad bend of road to find oneself in Vauxhall Bridge Road and finally at 124b. In point of distance it was surely no distance at all. But in point of morals and all that was respectable and, so to speak, genteel, the distance between Chesney street and Vauxhall Bridge Road was as the moon is apart from the sun, for in one street you could live, and hold up your head and put on little airs and be considered by your neighbors of Chesney street "no end of a fine lot," whereas Chesney street always, and so to speak, lay low. There was no pride about the inhabitants of the latter street. Strange as it may have seemed to the Chesneys, there were people in vast London who even looked down upon the inhabitants of Vauxhall Bridge Road, but then they were the grand nobility, the fine folks with their big feathers and smooth rolling carriages, and money more than they knew how to spend. The fact was that Vauxhall Bridge Road was near enough to Chesney street to be in a manner affected by it, and Chesney street was near enough to Vauxhall Bridge Road to look up to it as a most aristocratic quarter.

When Mrs. Russell ran up the steps to her own house—that house which she kept going by the honest sweat of her brow, by unceasing toil, by good nature, and by a shrewd, sharp eye to business—Kate followed her almost meekly. The house was very "genteel" so Kate thought in her heart of hearts. It was, in short, a fit place for Miss Barbara Chance to take lodgings in.

Kate was so excited at the thought of seeing Barbara that she did not pause to wonder what could have brought her young lady from the beautiful country, from the air laden with sea breezes, from all the charms of Worthington-on-the-Hill to London. Mrs. Russell said, when they entered the house.

"Now, you come upstairs along of me, and mind you don't stay long; for the pretty dear, she wants her sleep, and shall have it, and your coming here once just to oblige the poor dear is no reason why you're to come again. You see; remember that, Kate Jessop. I have asked you here once, but that doesn't mean that I'm going to ask you here ever again. Ah, 'ert we be. Here's her room—Go right in. I'll come and fetch you in 'alf an hour. No longer must you stay. Go in now, and look slippy."

Kate tapped at the door. She remembered that as the Rectory it was correct, before you entered a lady's bedroom, to do so. She tapped now with knuckles which trembled. She was a big girl—very strong and well made, with an abundance of muscle about her. She had great muscular arms and firm hands accustomed to lifting heavy trays and weights of every description.

The moment she knocked, she heard small feet running quickly towards the door. The next moment, it was flung open, and Barbara in her black dress, with her sweet pale face, stood before her.

"Oh, Miss Barbara! Miss Barbara!" said Kate.

"Kate, you have come!" said Barbara. "Is Mrs. Russell there? Oh, thank you, dear Mrs. Russell!"

ERUPTION ON HEAD HAD TO CUT HAIR

Formed Pimples and Matter Spread,
For Three Months Did Not Go to
School, Cuticura Soap and Ointment
Cured in Ten Days.

69 Rue D'Assault, Ville Emard, Montreal.
Que.—Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my little girl, aged eleven, ofitch of the head.

It turned a pimply and that pimply broke and the matter spread and wherever the matter went another formed. She had large scabs on her head and at night she scratched until the blood came. I was obliged to cut her hair all around the eruption. For three months she did not go to school and I cared for it during that time without result.

"I was told to wash it and to make an ointment of — One evening when reading the paper I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I wrote at once. After receiving the sample I immediately washed her head with the Cuticura Soap, then I put the Cuticura Ointment on. I did that, twice a day, evening and morning. From the time I commenced using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment that night she did not scratch any more. It stopped the itching from the first evening. After buying some Cuticura Soap and another box of Cuticura Ointment, in ten days she was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Arthur Poirier, July 5, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A single box is often sufficient. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 44, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 1009

Mrs. Russell heard the words, and felt compensated for all the trouble she had taken. She went downstairs unwillingly. She would have given a great deal to listen to the conversation between the sweet young lady and that brawny lass. But she knew her manners, having been long ago herself in service, and she would not give way to undue curiosity or stoop to eavesdropping, such as listening at keyholes, etc., for all the world.

"Shut the door, Kate, and come here. I want to talk to you," said Barbara. Kate immediately did what she was told, then wrinkling her forehead, which was nearly destitute of eyebrows, she gave a quick glance round the room.

"My word," she said. "And what be you 'doin' 'ere, Miss, in a place like this?"

"I've a great deal to tell you," answered Barbara, "and the time is very short. Sit down on that chair, Kate; and, Kate, you needn't say 'miss' any more. You must call me Barbara in future, for I—her voice shook a little—"I am the same as you now, Kate. I am a working girl. I've come to London to work—to earn money, Kate; you understand."

"No, that I don't," replied Kate. "It makes a sort of fuzzy-wuzzy in my head to hear yer talk, Miss Barbara. When I left the Rectory, there was the Rector, and—and Joan, and the other servants, and there was you, miss, and there was everything so beautiful and grand. Wot do this mean?" Wot do it mean, Miss Barbara?"

"Kate," said Barbara. She stood up as she spoke; she held out both her hands; she held them out invitingly. Kate could not withstand the temptation. Miss Barbara was, to her, as a real princess; but when she held out her hands, the love in Kate's heart was so enormous that she could not but clasp them. She did, and so firmly that the girl shrank just for a minute from the pain of that harsh grip.

"Yes, I always knew you were strong," said Barbara. "I used to guess it when I was at home. Well, now, I will tell you about things, and you will have to listen."

"I'll do that, miss. I won't lose a word as drops from yer blessed voice."

"Well, then, I'll begin right away," said Barbara. "My dear father—I want to get over that part very quickly. Kate—he, he got ill, and—he—he is dead, Kate."

"Oh, my!" gasped Kate. "The Rector dead! Won't he never preach no more in the beautiful church, nor speak so saint-like, nor look at yer so kind and Archangel Michael-like? I can't—somehow, I can't take it in, Miss Barbara."

"My father was a very good man," said Barbara, "and God has taken him to Himself. He is with God."

"Yes, Barbara. You can appear to talk of him without the tears rolling down yer cheeks?"

"I can," said Barbara. "I feel it too deeply for mere tears to come."

"A sort of understanding," said Kate.

"Kate, he is dead; and after he died, I thought that I should have a little money—enough to live on, quietly. I meant to stay at Worthington-on-the-Hill and take a wee holiday somewhere, and be near my friends. I have many friends there. I thought it could be managed; but last night, about this hour, I made a discovery."

"Lor, miss!"

"I can't tell it to you; it's a secret; but it is very serious. There was something done once, not right, and—and I cannot possibly claim the money that my father has left. So I have put all the particulars with regard to the right use of the money—can you follow me, Kate?"

"Yes, miss; I'm a followerin'."

"I've put all the letters and everything else that is necessary into the hands of my father's men of business—'us, miss—men o' business; was they gardeners? or—I'm a very ignorant girl, miss."

"No, they are called lawyers; that part doesn't matter. They have got full directions, and in order to enable them to carry out what is necessary, I have gone away. I have a little money—just a little—with me, and in this room, and I want to earn my living, for the money won't last long. I thought of you—oh, quite suddenly. Kate, I wondered if by any chance you could help me, for I want to work very, very hard, and to keep the little money that is over as a nest egg, and I don't mind what I do, if only I do honest work. I want the people at Worthington-on-the-Hill to forget me, and I want to stay with you. Can I stay with you, Kate?"

"My word! My word!" said Kate. She sank in a sort of heap on the floor, leaning up against the broken-down chair where she had seated herself, and buried her head against her knees. "Let me think, I daisy. I can find a way; but I must think; I'm a pore girl, Miss Barbara."

"Say 'Barbara,' leave out the 'miss'."

"I can't, I can't," said Kate. "It hurts like. It hurts bitter-crool."

"You will learn to, after a little time, for you see I am a poor girl just like yourself. I know you are honest, Kate, and I was very fond of you when you lived at the Rectory; and you were fond of me."

"Fond? Don't yer talk o' fondness. It's a sort of a case of a gel giving up, so to speak, her life's blood for another. That's wot I feels for you—Bar—bara."

"Ah, that is right," said Barbara. "But I must think all the same," continued Kate.

She sat very still. Mrs. Russell downstairs glanced from time to time at the clock. It would soon be time to turn that "busy" who had her abode in Chesney street out of the house; but she would not be in too great a hurry. She would give the pretty lady a few minutes longer to talk to this most undesirable acquaintance.

"It's like this, you see, miss," said Kate, after she had reflected for a time. "I sarves at Ferrie's."

"Ferrie's?" repeated Barbara, in a vague sort of voice. "Is that an A.B.C. shop?"

"Lor, miss," answered Kate, "I ain't naught so high as that. Ferrie's—well, Ferrie's is Ferrie, and there's some as don't like him and some wot do. He have a way with the gels, I'll say that, and of 'ay're free, why, he's freer,

but I'd look after you, miss, if I could get you in there. He's sort o' afraid of me, for I know one or two o' his secrets, and what's to the pint and keeps me safe in his shop is that I guess more. But you'd have no call to have ought to do with him, and if I could get you tuk on, and I think I could, you'd get your ten shillings a week. You could live on that, couldn't you, miss?"

"I suppose so," answered Barbara, in a sad little voice; but then she added—

"Still, I don't know what they do at Ferrie's."

"Restaurant work, miss, tea and bread-and-butter and scones and buttered toast and poached eggs and 'am and meat pies and cocoa and coffee, and sechlike, to folks what come in and want them, from early morning till eight at night, after eight o'clock Ferrie has his license, and sechlike—oh, well, but we needn't go—into that. You'd have naught to do with that. How much money ha' you got, Miss Barbara?"

"I can soon tell you," answered Barbara. She had put her little purse under her pillow.

"For the Lord's sake!" cried Kate, "don't open it without first a look-in the door. 'Ere, I a done it. Now, let's see what you a got."

The deal table was brought forward. The tray, with the supper still untasted, was put for lack of a better place on the bed, and Barbara counted out her worldly all. Her ticket to town had cost between seventeen and eighteen shillings; her cab to the lawyer's office in Chancery Lane a couple of shillings; the meal she had partaken of, her omnibus, and the money she had given to Mrs. Russell disposed of several further shillings. In short, she at the present moment possessed three pounds and a little over ten shillings.

"My word!" exclaimed Kate Jessop, "you ha' got a heap o' money in that 'ere pile! Why, you can manage fine for weekes and weekes to come."

"But, Kate, you don't quite understand. I must save this money. I don't want to spend another penny of it. Kate, have you ever heard of the nest egg for the rainy day? Well, this is my nest egg. Suppose, Kate, I put three pounds away—three pounds safely away—and spend the odd ten shillings until I got a post. I have paid Mrs. Russell a week in advance, and the ten shillings will pay for my food and for other things until I get a post, Kate, where I can earn money."

"Dearie me!" cried Kate; "you be rich—Barbara. You ha' paid Mrs. Russell, you say. Then you will stay here in this fine place for a week—a week for sarfin'?"

"Well, I thought I might stay here altogether."

"How much do she put on you? How much be you beholden to her?"

"She charges me eight shillings a week for this room."

Kate laughed. It was a strange sort of laugh, which was, in reality, closely akin to tears.

(To be Continued)

Some Ball Game

The several members of the family had been telling what they would do if they owned the world. Mother would provide absolute justice for all. Sister Sarah would give every woman the vote. Finally the views of ten-year-old Johnny were sought.

"What 'ud I do if I owned the world?" said he, looking up from a geography he had been studying.

"Well, I'd tell you wot I'd do. First I'd get old Adlai to sign up two baseball teams among his brothers and cousins; then I'd lay out a diamond on the desert of Sahara, put the Rocky Mountains around it for a fence, give the players the moon for a ball and the north pole for a bat, and, say, maybe I wouldn't sit on the top of Pike's Peak and see some ball game."

Judge.

His Card

E. H. Southern, the actor, confesses to a habit which sometimes has its disadvantages. It is his custom to make memoranda of things which occur to him: "on time to time on his calling cards or other odd bits of paper he may have in his pockets. He tells this as one of his experiences: 'I had occasion to call at the home of Grover Cleveland, and I sent up my card. In a few minutes Mrs. Cleveland came in to receive me. The card still in her hand and about her mouth a rather odd smile.'

"I think perhaps I had better return this to you," she said.

"I took it. On the back I had written: 'Socks, pajamas, one dozen collars.'"

—New York Tribune

At a lunch given in his honor at a local club recently, Cyril Scott told the following, which came under his personal observation in his study of court rooms:

An old offender, deemed incorrigible, was on trial for assault with intent to kill. While summing up the judge, in an attempt to soften the effect of the sentence that he felt compelled to impose, said that he had no personal feelings against the prisoner; that he was really sorry for him and wished he could befriend him; that it actually hurt him very much to be obliged to tell the culprit that he must go to prison for a term of thirty years.

Asked if he had anything to say, the condemned man replied: "I am glad to know that you have nothing against me, judge—that is very nice; but it seems to me that you are awfully careless with other people's time."

Not Very Likely

"Did you ever notice one thing about a ship?"

"What's that?"

"She can't make knots when she's tied up."

—Baltimore American

"Are you the same man who ate my mince pie last week?"

"No, mi-l. I'll never be th' same man again."

—New York Mail

Mrs. Flattie—Wait, dear, until I think.

Mr. Flattie—I can't wait as long as that. I've got in engagement day after tomorrow.—Baltimore News.

MOSQUITO BITES

Nothing stops the stinging, smarting and itching like Zam-Buk. Don't let the children, or yourself, suffer longer. Apply Zam-Buk and be "bite-proof!"

50c box, all Druggists and Stores.

ZAM-BUK

HOMEMADE TROUSERS

With a Word to the Woman Who Makes Her Own Gowns

Would men ever get anywhere, do you think, if they fussed around with as many disconnected things as most women do? And the worst of our case is that we are rather inclined to point with pride to what is really one of the most vicious habits of our sex.

We have all seen the swelling satisfaction with which the comely young schoolmarm, complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." And we have all heard the chorus of admiring approbation following the announcement—joined in it, perhaps, and asked to borrow the pattern. But really, viewed in the light of reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself?

Suppose that a man should point proudly to his nether garments and say: "Lo! I made these trousers." I have not a mental picture of even the most economical of his fellow clerks or mail carriers, or clergymen, or school-teachers, crowding around to admire and say: "What a splendid way to spend your time out of business hours! And it looks just like a tailor made."

Which last is just as truly a lie when we tell it to our fellow women as it would be if we men told it to men.—Mary Lee Harkness in Atlantic.

Goethe and Stage Animals

Goethe severed his connection with the Weimar theatre owing to the appearance of an animal on the stage. For twenty-seven years he ruled there as a despotic director. "The director," he wrote to his chief assistant, "acts according to his own views and not in the least according to the demands of the public. Once for all understand that the public must be controlled. When at length he forbade any expressions of approval or disapproval on the part of his public only the court and the Jena students continued to attend the theatre."

The crash came when Duke Karl August invited an actor who had scored heavily with a performing poodle in "The Dog of Montargis" to play at Weimar. After the first rehearsal he declined to have anything more to do with a theatre, the boards of which had been desecrated by the presence of an animal.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Old Time Doctors' Fees

Army doctors' fees in the seventeenth century in Europe were rather modest. During the civil war, for instance, the physician general for Cromwell's army received 30 shillings a day, the apothecary general 6s. 9d., the chirurgien general 4 shillings and his two assistants half a crown each day. Then came the inevitable economist, whose deeds C. H. Fifth summarized thus in a Cornhill article of March, 1901: "In 1651 the surgeon's pay rose to 6 shillings a day; in 1655 it was fixed at 5 shillings, and the economists cut off one of his mates. In 1657 his pay was again reduced to 4 shillings a day. Monk considered the sum so insufficient that, in 1658, he ordered the surgeons to be entered as privates or the master roll of their regiments in order to give them an additional nine-pence a day."—London Standard.

Dewey on Farragut

Farragut has always been my ideal of the naval officer—urbane, decisive, indomitable. Whenever I have been in a difficult situation or in the midst of such a confusion of details that the simple and right thing to do seemed hazy, I have often asked myself, "What would Farragut do?" In the course of the preparations for Manila Bay I often asked myself this question, and I confess that I was thinking of him the night that we entered the bay, and with the conviction that I was doing precisely what he would have done. Valuable as the training of Annapolis was, it was poor schooling beside that of serving under Farragut in time of war.—George Dewey's Autobiography.

That's What They All Say

"All men are alike. They're deceitful and selfish."

"How do you know?"

"A married friend of mine told me so and warned me against all of them."

"But you're going to marry Fred?"

"Of course I a — He's different!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you love me enough to deny yourself anything for me?"

"Well, I've asked you to stop smoking and I'm saving the coupons!"—Penny Magazine.

First Benedict—Well, does this weather suit you?

Second Ditto—Capital! Capital! And you?

First Ditto—I believe you—my wife has such a cold she can't speak.

Second Ditto—So has mine.—Pearson's Weekly.

A shame faced youth struggled along the street gripping in his arms a full-sized dressmaker's dummy. A carrier spied the blushing youth and his face lit up.

"Urry up, old chap," he said in a stage whisper, "se father's after you."

Truly there is a tide in the affairs of men, but there is no gulf stream.—Lawell.

Breaking Out the Colors

A pretty sight aboard ship is the breaking out of the flags on reaching a port.—At the appointed time a seaman takes his station at the forward mast and another at the rear mast. In his hand is a small silken bundle, tightly rolled. This is sent aloft. When the signal to break out the colors is given a cord is pulled, the bundle unrolls, and a splendid silk flag flutters out into the breeze. At the foremast is that of the nation whose port the ship is entering, while that on the rear mast is the flag of the steamship company, the ship's nationality being advertised by a large flag at the stern. The latter is lowered or dipped by way of salute when another steamer is passed out in the ocean.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It Sids Pain Begone.—When Neuralgia

fucks the nerves or lumbago cripples the back is the time to test the virtues of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. There is nothing like it as a liniment for its curative properties are great. A trial of it will establish faith in it.

Early Italian Surgery

Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1571) tells of early Italian surgery. He had got a bit of chipped steel in his eye, "so far into the pupil that it was impossible to get it out, so that I was in very great danger of losing my eye. But the surgeon came to the rescue with the pincers. The surgeon, making me lie upon my back, with a little knife opened a vein in each of my wings, so that the blood ran into my eye, and I was thereby greatly relieved in the space of two days. The bit of steel issued from my eye, and I found that I had received considerable ease and in a great measure recovered my sight."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed, it swells and shuts off the passage. When it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; none case out of ten are cured by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by HART'S CATARRH CURE. Send for literature, Free.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. This is the Family File for constipation.

The Candid Friend

Alleged Composer (at piano)—Listen to this. He does brutal things to the instrument. How do you like it? Too little air and too many variations perhaps?

The Helpless Friend—Yes; give him more air. (He opens the window).—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Never Silt Your Boots

That doesn't cut the corn. Just apply that old stand-by, Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It acts like magic: kills the pain, cures the corn, does it without burn or scar. Get the best—Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, the sure relief for callouses, bunions, warts and corns. Price 25c.

Unbearable Perfumes

The perfume of flowers can make some people shiver. A member of the London Spiritualist Alliance tells of a woman who dreads the smell of hyacinths. Once at a party the hostess, knowing her visitor's horror of the flowers, hid them behind a screen, yet although they were concealed from view the woman detected them and fainted shortly after entering the room. The Princess of Lamballe, a friend of Marie Antoinette and a victim of the French revolution, would always turn pale at the sight of a violet, and Vincent, the painter, swooned at the smell of roses.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Rich Uncle—It grieves me to think that my money will pass into spend-thrift hands like yours when I die.

Wild Nephew—Well, don't worry, uncle, it won't stay there long.—Boston Transcript.

"Trouble bent these here poets," said the Georgia farmer, "none of 'em make good felt hands. They won't plow for fear they'll hurt a wild flower, an' they won't swear at a mule for fear the animal's got a soul. But it's my public opinion that they're all afflicted with downright laziness."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Lord's Prayer and Druidism

A curious proof of how tenaciously paganism held its ground for some generations held the majority of the people had become Christians is found in a Gaelic version of the Lord's Prayer, which up to a very recent period existed in parts of Cork and Kerry. Instead of "Lead us not into temptation," "Ne leig s'ann an draoidheach" was said, meaning "Allow us not into Druidism."—London Times.

Maud—You seem to like Jack's attentions. Why don't you marry him?

Marie—Because I like his attentions.—Boston Transcript.

Pretty Tough

Old Scotchwoman—The last steak I got frae ye I could hae soled me boots w' it.

Butcher—And why did ye no dae it?

Woman—So I wif if I could hae got the pegs the gang through it.—Boston Transcript.

Tiger Superstitions

Numberless are the superstitions associated with the tiger. The natives of India believe that its whiskers are a deadly poison and that when finely chopped and secretly put into a person's food they will assuredly cause death. What is known as the "evil eye" is greatly dreaded in India, and to avert this, parents hang the claws of tigers round the necks of their children.

Mrs. Jones—I did so enjoy your sermon this morning; I dreamt I'd won the Calcutta sweep.—Sketch.

ROYAL YEAST

MAKES PERFECT BREAD

CUPID'S QUEER PRANK

A Wedding Blunder That Furnished a Curious Climax

The other evening we were talking to Mr. Ramsay Williams, the delightful impersonator of Dickens' characters, and he told us this story:

The scene was a London parlour, and the period recent. The vicar was sitting in his study one morning when in burst the verger in a great state of excitement.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS OWN S-T-Y-L-E-S

Every man knows how he wants to look and we can help you attain the result from our large stock of ready-to-wear suits or from our made-to-measure department.

Style-Craft

TAILORED CLOTHES

is the last word in quality and neatness and our stock never was so complete.

Let us show you, it costs you nothing to investigate for yourself.

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Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.
G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

T. BAIRD, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
R. L. ELVES, N. G.
JOS. CAVILL, SECRETARY.

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall. Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. H. F. Richardson, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Howes, Secretary; Mrs. D. C. Jones, Treasurer.

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Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

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Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
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Agents for Manitoba
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Jack Tompson
Auctioneer

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H. F. RICHARDSON
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VETERINARY
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CHAMPION, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week and in **VULCAN THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY** at **DODD'S LIVERY BARN**

All calls receive strict attention.
HORSE DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

Subscription:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

PREPARED LAND

IT is a comforting thing for the farmers and business men of this district to hear visitors and commercial travellers, who have travelled the south and centre of the province recently, say that the crops around Vulcan are the best between Vulcan and the border line. This is no idle talk either for anyone from here who has made a journey recently will say the same thing.

How does this happen? There are older districts than this, districts which one would naturally expect to be in the lead if only because the farmers had had greater experience.

The land around Vulcan is as good as any in the province, but good land does not necessarily mean good crops, there must be the work and experience as well, particularly in a dry year when so much depends on the moisture having been conserved.

And that is where this district has been careful this year. More summer fallow has been done in readiness, and the result is that when a dry spell comes along, as it has done this season, the land is in a position to raise the crop without being entirely dependent on the rain. At one time it was the general thing to sow on the stubble, and for awhile, when the seasons were not so dry as this, men thought they saw money in that kind of farming. But a dry year goes to prove to the contrary, and it is experience of this kind that goes to make better and wiser farmers.

UNLOADING OIL

NOW that the first boom of oil is over, the boom that made almost everyone jump in and take an interest, the reaction is setting in. Shares are going down, the daily reports of the exchange buying and selling show a slackening interest, and apparently there is nothing but unloading at a loss taking place.

However bad this may be for the business, it is inevitable. Thousands of people got in after the Dingman strike, having visions of being able to turn their stock in a few days and at a great profit, never reflecting for a minute that the Dingman strike was at the work of a day. The result is that they find themselves in a losing position. They are unable to 'stay with the game' and must sell with a loss in order to have money.

This selling out by the man who must have the money is what is keeping the market down, and it will not regain anything like a sensible level until he is eliminated. The people who can afford to hold what they have, and buy now, are the people who will stand to make the money. Things will resume a different aspect when the men who have to sell have unloaded, and the market will be firmer and surer.

In a way, this heedless selling which is going on at present does much to damage the oil fields in the eyes of the outsider, who thinks that even the people on the spot are taking fright, whereas, as a matter of fact, the oil fields are as good as ever they were.

A BIG FAILING

A recent visitor of note to the United States was Sir William Willocks, the British engineer, who built the Assuan dam across the Nile. While in the States he considered the possibilities of the Mississippi river as a water way, and in speaking on the topic before an audience at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he made a few remarks applicable to other people as well as those of the United States.

While giving everybody credit for being honourable, they looked upon 'Uncle Sam' as lawful prey. 'You would not rob one another,' he said, 'you would not permit robbery of yourselves if you could help it, but in a sense you are willing to dip your hands into the national port barrel unfairly for the benefit of your individual locality. You are very careful that each locality gets its share and careless of the total result.'

Little speeches of this description remind us of the fact that however applicable they may be to our neighbours, they fit us

equally well. As to whether the infection has spread from the south up is beside the point, the trouble is here, and sooner or later we shall have to get rid of it. Every man you meet grumbles about it, but what is required is the man with the determination and the will to clear the country and its politics of the bane. We are all of us wise enough to be able to see what is wrong, but none of us brave enough to tackle the question.

FINISHING ONE'S EDUCATION

IN reading through the columns of the daily papers it is remarkable how many instances one comes across about some more or less well connected youth who is going to a European or an American college to finish his education. The humblest creation with no society connection or background of money is, fortunately, unable to figure in the reports, but the fact of his having finished his education because he leaves school is no less insisted upon in his immediate circle.

As a matter of fact, this term about one finishing their education is about as misleading a saying as we have in language. A person may finish going to school or college, or come to the conclusion of a definite period of study, but that by no means terminates an education. If it did, we might just as well lay down and die, for there would be nothing more worth being alive for.

The average person learns far more after having finished their education than they ever dreamed of before. Going to school or college is merely the starting point, the commencement of the race in which every one of us is to reap the seeds of whatever we have learned in our youth.

The more a man knows, the less likely is his education to be completed at the end of his career. No man leaves a finished task behind him.

OUR BIRTHDAY

WITH our next issue, the first of August, we shall go in to the first number of a second volume and thereby date our first birthday.

Our first number of the Advocate appeared on August 6th, 1913, and since that day we have gone on endeavouring to give our friends and the district the best service at our disposal, and our efforts in this direction have been rewarded by an increased circulation and a steady support from all quarters. From what we hear from time to time, we believe that we are doing our duty and giving satisfaction. Of course, there are grumblers, but they, like the poor, are always with us, and we have to take their advice just as do men in other walks of life. Sometimes we profit by it, sometimes we don't, but there is plenty of it on hand.

Our thanks are due to the splendid manner in which the business men of the town have supported the Advocate. At no period of the past year has it been possible to say that they neglected giving their support to the one organ of publicity in the district. They have done all they could towards making the paper a success, and we believe that the support has not been without its reward.

Our aim for the future will be to give a better service than heretofore wherever possible, and when we celebrate our second birthday we hope to have more friends than ever.

For 1914 Crop

The work of completing the National Transcontinental railway is now under the direction of the Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways.

On Thursday last he had the first conference with the officers of the former commission, which is carrying out the completion of the new work.

The policy of the minister is to facilitate completion, in order that the line may be ready for regular operation when the wheat crop is ready for shipment. With the exception of the Quebec bridge, where a car ferry service is to be temporarily established, the whole eastern section is linked up. Some ballasting and filling has to be done, and stations erected. The present plan is that the road should be ready for leasing to the Grand Trunk Pacific in October.

Seven Vancouver Hindus have taken passage aboard the Steamer Komagata Maru. They declare they are going back to India for the purpose of spreading revolution as a result of the trials of the Hindus in Vancouver. All the provisions

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HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!

I have the best proposition in the hail insurance business. The fact that I represent certain hail insurance companies is in itself, sufficient guarantee that due steps have been taken to ascertain that these companies are in every way beyond reproach. Farmers beware of hot air merchants; I have got the goods and can deliver.

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MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

COAL COAL

Plenty of Coal at Ellis Mines No Waiting.
Steam Outfits. Special Price.
5 miles East and 5 miles South of Vulcan

TERMS CASH
ELLIS BROS., Proprietors

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER

Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of McDonald & Grant, well drillers, of Vulcan, Alberta, is dissolved as from the 11th day of July, 1914, by the retirement of Christopher McDonald.

Mr. Thomas Ross Grant will continue the business in partnership with Peter Bonck, and the said Thomas Ross Grant will collect all accounts due to the firm of McDonald & Grant, and settle all debts due by them.

DATED at Vulcan this 24th day of July, 1914.

CHRISTOPHER McDONALD
THOMAS ROSS GRANT.

ASK
ELVES BROS.
Vulcan
TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE
\$10,000.00
ROBIN HOOD
COOK BOOK
THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED
WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR
AND
ROBIN HOOD
ROLLED OATS

ions aboard the Sea Lion were, at 9.30 on the morning of July 22nd, being placed aboard the Komagata Maru, which is expected to sail on the 22nd, of July.

R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, two chambers, suitable for dentist or other professional man. Steam heated and lighted by electricity. Apply Manager Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan. Aug 20th

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 15-h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator, for \$1,000 terms can be arranged. See R. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alta. A15

ESTRAY

ESTRAY—One iron grey mare, coming 4 years; one white grey horse, 9 years old; both branded on right shoulder. A reward of \$10 will be paid for recovery of the mare, and \$5 for the horse. G. L. Johnson, Vulcan, Alta. J2263

FOUND—On Thursday evening, July 9th, on road south of Vulcan, 8 feet of chain. Owner may have same on applying to the Advocate Office, Vulcan, Alberta. J2264

LOST—On Monday, June 23, in Vulcan, a gold charm bracelet, monogram SCL. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Irving's Limited, Vulcan. Jly17

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

CATERING

F. SMART, VULCAN, ALBERTA

MISS TUCK

CERTIFIED NURSE

Medical Surgical, Maternity

Shaw Block, Vulcan

Phone No. 44

Marquis Municipality

The meetings of the council of the Municipality of Marquis are held the second Saturday in each month, at the McGregor School House at 10 a.m.

A. R. BOND, Chairman.

R. E. HOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

G. M. CARSON, M. B.

Physician and Surgeon

MISS A. A. RAMSAY

CERTIFIED NURSE AND MIDWIFE

Is Prepared For Cases, By The Hour, Day or Week.

PHONE 44

M2764

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MARQUIS No. 157

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157

TAKE NOTICE, that His Honor Judge Winter, a Judge of the District Court, has appointed Wednesday, the 2nd day of September, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the District Court at Okotoks, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation, to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157.

R. E. HOUSE,

Secretary-Treasurer

Jly15

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	.69
" No. 2	.67
" No. 3	.65
" No. 4	.64
" No. 5	.60
" No. 6	.56
" Feed	.50
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.28
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.27
" No. 1 Feed	.26
" No. 2 Feed	.25
Barley, No. 2	.40
Barley, No. 3	.37
" No. 4	.35
Feed	.33
Flax, No. 1, N. W.	1.18
" No. 2 C.W.	1.15
" No. 3 C.W.	1.03
Eggs	.22
Butter	.18
Chicken	.17
Spring Chicken	.15
Fowl	.10
Cattle, live	.54
Dressed Hogs	.65
Dressed Hogs	.85
Ducks	.15
Turkeys	.15
Geese	.11

CHILDREN'S CARTS

ARTILLERY WAGONS

Made of heavy steel bodies and strong frame and wheels
Just the thing for knocking about.

PRICES FROM \$2.75 UP

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BINDER WHIPS

We have just received a large and well assorted stock of these fresh from the factory. Get your supply NOW while selections are good.

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VULCAN.

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up \$3,000,000
Reserve 3,750,000

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A Banking institution gets strength as much from the men who direct its affairs as from the actual capital invested. Money deposited in the Bank of Hamilton is guarded by men well known for business integrity, and acumen—men who value security more than high profits. To this policy is due a surplus which is one quarter larger than its Capital—the result of over 40 years conservative management.

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



BIG DISPERSION SALE

Section 2, Township 3, Range 29, West of 4th Meridian,
3 1/2 Miles East of Calgary; 1/2 Mile North of Calgary Junction
C.N.R. Station; 1/2 Mile South of Hualta G.T.P. Station.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4th and 5th
1914, at 9:30 each morning, sharp

Instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the Late JOHN
BRECKENBRIDGE, Farmer and Contractor, we will sell the
undermentioned:

135 HEAD OF HORSES
32 HEAD OF HOGS, 35 SETS OF
TEAM HARNESS

A Large Quantity of Grain and Feed, A Number of
Cooking and Messing Outfits, A Large Number of
Blacksmiths' and Wheelwrights' Tools, Machinery and
Supplies (Especially interesting to Blacksmiths) All Agricultural
Machinery and Implements, and other articles far too
numerous to mention

The horses comprise teams of mares and geldings weighing up
to 3500 lbs. a team, mares with colts at foot, dry mares, 2 year
olds and yearlings. Also the registered Percheron Stallion
"Bonaparte" No. 62799.

For catalogues of further information apply to Thos. Roach, 1003 4th St.
W., The Security Co. of Calgary; or The Auctioneers.

TERMS CASH LAYZELL & DURNO, Auctioneers
520 Centre St. Calgary. Phone M2273. Tel. Address, "Horses" Calgary.

Loma News

Loma is holding its annual picnic at the school house on Saturday, July 31st. Committees are busy at work and a splendid program is being arranged. There will be races, sports, contests of different kinds, and in the evening there will be a football match between the Loma team and Vulcan. A farce will also be enacted by local talent, the title of the work being "The Elveto." A refreshment booth will be erected on the grounds, and the Loma people are looking forward to the best picnic they have ever held.

The crops in the Loma district are looking as well as the average. Summer fallow crops are fine, but stubble is, like stubble all over, behind.

The Rev. Mr. McDougall, Presbyterian minister, of Calgary, was in Loma on Sunday last, and held a communion service at the school house in the morning. In the afternoon Mr. McDougall held a similar service at Esquigon.

The young ladies of the Loma district are getting along fine with the game of basket ball, and are anxious to make arrangements for matches with outside teams.

Loma district is to have seven miles of telephone installed this year. This will be of great benefit to the neighbourhood, and is the successful conclusion to four years' efforts in this direction.

Reid Hill News

Mrs F Ward has been very sick and under her physician's care, is now on the rapid road to recovery.

Mark de Witt, who has been residing at Mr James Rowes' place, is seriously ill with typhoid fever and is at home under the excellent care of his mother, who makes a capital nurse.

The recent hot winds and hail-storms has done some damage to crops in this vicinity, yet some fields of grain are making rapid growth.

Mr Lloyd, of Plateau, who has recently returned from the States, was a visitor here this week and states that Alberta is good enough for him. His child for whose health's sake he went south is greatly improved.

Mr R Preffer has disposed of his herd of cattle and is devoting much of his time to plowing and otherwise improving his recently purchased land.

Not Exempt From Taxes

There has been a good deal of concern amongst homesteaders and holders of pre-emption as to whether they were exempt from school tax prior to the issue of a patent from the Crown. W. A. Buchanan, M. P., has received a letter from the Minister of Education about the matter, and he says: "It is the opinion of the provincial government that such settlers are not so exempt. Careful examinations of our statutes will show that we do not undertake to actually assess the land itself, but assess the occupants on account of their interest in the land. We have advised school districts to disclaim for taxes where payment has been refused."

Government Should Act

In view of the enormous number of oil companies that have been floated in Alberta within the past few months and have sold shares to the public, it is not strange that the Alberta government has not placed some restrictions on companies applying for charters. Upon reading the prospectus of certain companies the surprising part is that the government should permit such graft on the part of the promoters of oil companies. The men who are responsible for the development of the oil fields are the men who buy oil shares but that fact is not appreciated by a number of greedy promoters who endeavor to get all for themselves and in this way do more to destroy the oil industry in Alberta than anything else. The people as a whole would fully appreciate it if the government would restrict some of the companies now operating in Alberta.

Don't forget the Excursion to Okotoks July 29th.

According to latest reports the harvest has commenced in Manitoba, the first sample of new grown wheat coming from about forty miles south-west of Winnipeg, where about fifty acres of wheat have been cut.

Berrywater Celebration

The Berrywater U F A celebration, which was held on the ranch of Arthur Bond, Eastway, on Wednesday last, was a huge success. In all about 500 people were present, coming from all parts of the district to help the U F A to have a good time. The weather was all that was required, glorious sunshine all day and a gentle breeze to keep the temperature down.

The program provided was good, and rather too long for the time allowed for several items had to be left out owing to the scarcity of time. The first events were the sports, the results of the different events being:

Boys race under 10—1 W Olsen, 2 Bonney. Boys race—Davey Flemming, 2 Love. Girls race under 14—1 Miss Blaney, 2 Oms Myers. Girls race over 14—1 Eva Leahy, 2 Miss Blaney, 3 Maggie Baden. Married women's race—1 Mrs M Huffman, 2 Mrs Fred Bone. Married men's race—1 Mr Olsen, 2 J Stein. Three-legged race—1 Spiller & Duggit, 2 Noble & Campbell. Fat men's race—1 Mr Olsen, 2 P Norton. 100 yards open—1 J Baden, 2 Spiller, 3 de Witt.

The baseball game was between Reid Hill and Buffalo Hill. A splendid game was played and ended in a win for the Reid Hillers by a score of 14 to 7.

The horse race attracted much attention. Good runners were entered and Adair's pony was the favorite. The stake race was won by Vitters, with L Douglass second and G Hunter third. The boys pony race was won by Adair's pony with D Flemming up, Kathleen being second and C Davis third. The free-for-all was also won by Adair's pony with Douglas up, Kathleen being second. A race attracting much attention was a match race between Adair's pony Douglas up, and Clarence Davis mount. Adair's pony won. The relay race was probably the best race of the day, being quite equal to the one at the Gleichen stampede. The saddles were changed four times. The winner was J Ryan, with L Douglas second.

The tug of war between Reid Hill and Buffalo Hill resulted in a win for the former.

The bucking contest provided much interest. The riders were good and so were the horses. C Christiansen, of Vulcan, made a good ride on 'Spring' and Vic Scott, of Gleichen, made good show on one of Bond's horses, a sorrel mare. C Ames, of Gleichen, rode a brown mare, and afterwards 'Ray' J Carruthers, of the Buffalo Hills rode. Smith, of Gleichen, was to have ridden a '2 Bar' mare but she broke away before she was saddled, and he rode 'Exhibit' but the pinch broke. D Neil, of Gleichen, rode 'Northern Light' the worst horse on the field. This horse appeared at Gleichen stampede and threw the Pentland, Ore. Indian. Neil was thrown. Vitters, of Arrowwood rode 'Ray' a horse that took first money at Gleichen stampede and Vulcan celebration. Scott afterwards rode 'Northern Light' to a finish, but the horse by that time was tame in comparison to his first exhibition. Before Neil rode him he broke away. The first prize for the bucking went to Vic Scott, and the second prize went to C Ames.

By the time that the football match between Loma and Buffalo Hills started it was getting dusk. The result of the match was 2-0 in favour of the Buffalo Hills. Loma had the disadvantage of being without three or four of the regular team.

The celebration was greatly enjoyed by all who were there. The accommodation for the crowd was good, and the dance brought a splendid day to a close. The promoters of the affair wish to thank the business men of Vulcan for the support, financial and otherwise, which they gave the celebration.

A Revamped Joke

Smith and Jones were talking one day about their business interests. Smith was an hotel man and Jones was a manufacturer's agent. "I say," said Jones, "however do you use such an enormous quantity of peaches and pears?"

"Well," replied Smith, "we eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can."

"Indeed!" said the other, "we do about the same in our business."

"How is that?"

"We sell an order when we can sell it, and when we can't sell it we cancel it."—Montreal Herald.



Picture taken of rider in Bucking Contest at Berrywater Celebration

Hindus Sail

The Japanese steamer Komagata Mara left Vancouver harbour at about five o'clock on Thursday morning last, on her way back to the Orient.

The crew of Hindu male and female, and it was necessary for the militia companies who were on the wharf to take any action. The vessel was conveyed to the outside of the harbour by the cruiser Rainbow and the cruiser will accompany the Komagata to some point off Vancouver Island. Before the vessel sailed, Gurdit Singh the Hindu leader raised some objections in regard to the food supplies, and although thousands of dollars of food were put on the leader wanted more. The officials, however, decided that there was no necessity for any further supplies, and concluded that the Hindu leader was merely making a delay for time.

On account of the new turn taken by events on Wednesday evening, superintendent Reid sent instructions from the launch in which he had been paying a visit to the Komagata, that the militia should be sent for and be in readiness during the night. The members of the militia had been allowed to return to their homes subject to the call that was telephoned to them the following day.

Will Tour The West

Premier Borden's tour of western Canada will take place, according to present plans, during the months of September and October. It was thought that Sir Robert might have found the time to go west this month, going through to the coast and up to Prince Rupert.

This has been found impossible owing to press of business at the capital, and it is likely that the premier, after the settlement of questions now pending will go away for a short vacation. The arrangements for the western trip will be settled at a later date. Sir Robert, it is expected, will leave Ottawa early in September and will spend from a month to six weeks in the west. He will be back in time to say farewell to the Duke of Connaught at Quebec in the middle of October and to welcome the new governor-general, Prince Alexander of Teck.

The Bank of Nova Scotia and the Metropolitan bank have amalgamated, the latter losing its identity.

The Army Worm

The commission of co-operation have recently issued a bulletin dealing with the army worm, warning farmers to be on the lookout for this enemy of the crops, as it has already done much damage.

The army worm, when full grown, is about one and a half inches long, and is striped with black, yellow and green. It resembles the cut worm and is of a dirty appearance.

When detected, every effort should be put forth to keep the worm from crops not already attacked. A deep furrow or furrows ploughed round the field with the steep side of the furrow next to the crop to be protected, will serve as a barrier to prevent the worms from getting at the crops, as they are unable to crawl up the steep side of the furrow. They can then be destroyed by means of a stick, or burning straw over them. By thoroughly spraying or dusting a small portion of the crop with paris green, in advance of the worms, and liberally distributing poisoned bran mixed in the proportion of 50 lbs of bran and one pound of paris green with sufficient molasses and water to sweeten it, large numbers may be destroyed. A field treated this way, however, must not be pastured until after it has been washed with rain. Whatever is done to defend the crops against the army worm must be done at once for the delay of a single day may mean the loss of a valuable crop.

Hillcrest Verdict

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Hillcrest mine disaster has now been returned and it is to the effect that the deaths of the victims was caused through an explosion caused by gas and coal dust. The jury also added that they were of the opinion that the regulations of the coal mines act had not been strictly adhered to. They recommend that the government should enforce inspections for matches and pipes on the men employed, at intervals of not less than once a month. A further recommendation was to the effect that each company should keep on hand a sufficient number of safety apparatus in case of accident, the same to be as near the mouth of the mine as possible.

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE

That you can save nearly one half your money by buying whitewear and ready-to-wear at this store for the next few days. Space is too small to give prices, but you can rest assured that we mean business. Just one visit to our dry goods department will convince you that we carry none but the best, and it will all be in display from a 5 cent collar to a \$25.00 dress.

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN.

ALBERTA.

CLARK'S SOUPS

Delicately flavoured—Highly concentrated.



WHY WORRY?
Choose your variety and ask your grocer for "Clark's".

A Real Lever Stimulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward guarantee offer from an established firm. We are giving away a valuable gold watch to thousands of people all over the world as a high advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write to us now, enclosing 50 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Quartz, or Gents' Alberts, and we will send you a gold watch. The watch will be given free. The 50 cents is only for the cost of the watch. You will be pleased to receive a gold watch. You will be pleased to receive a gold watch. You will be pleased to receive a gold watch.

Less offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and send them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true. You will be pleased to receive a gold watch. You will be pleased to receive a gold watch. You will be pleased to receive a gold watch.

Write to: WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Watchmakers (Incorporated), 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

POISONOUS MATCHES

In less than two years it will be unlawful to buy or use poisonous white phosphorous matches

Everybody should begin now to use

EDDY'S NON POISONOUS "SESQUI" MATCHES

and thus ensure safety in the home

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THREE GENERATIONS

HERBALIST

Alver's Restorative Herb Capsules No. 3. Female Laxative Regulative Nerve Tonic Compound. Price \$2.00 Write O. P. Alver, 501 Sherbourne St. Toronto.

PATENTS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Martha Vineyard in 1602

Here is what Bartholomew Gosnold wrote of his voyage to Martha Vineyard in 1602:

"We stood awhile like men ravished at the beauty and delicacy of this sweet soil, for beside divers clear lakes of fresh water (whereof we saw no end), meadows very large and full of green grass and such an incredible number of vines that we could not do for treading in them. This is the goodliest land ever we saw, for it is replenished with faire fields and in them fragrant flowers, also meadows and hedged with stately groves."

Martha Vineyard is still covered with the wild grape vines which gave it its name, and the farms have often a high standing for productivity. Indeed, one of these farms, once boasted the largest corn crop ever produced on an acre. The yield was 125 bushels of shelled corn.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Boss (to a laborer who had come for employment)—Are you a mechanic?

The Laborer—No, sir; I'm a McCarthy.—Yale Record.

When you criticize a man he is first taken aback and then he takes affront.—W. T. Adman

Be slow of tongue and quick of eye.—Cervantes.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETOR

VISIONS IN THE EYES

Why It Does Not Appear Absolutely Dark When You Wink

When a person winks his eyes he momentarily covers the entire eyeballs and everything therefore should turn absolutely black and be in total darkness, for the instant. As a matter of fact, he certainly is in total darkness, but he is unconscious of the same.

The reason he is unconscious is that the eye is incapable of removing a certain view from itself until an eighth of a second has elapsed. So the view seen just before the ball goes into eclipse continues to be seen for an eighth of a second. But as the eye is not covered by the lid as long as his, a new view arrives to supplement the old view before the old one has vanished. Thus the darkness is not noticed, although there is no doubt that it exists.

This same peculiarity of the eye enables moving pictures to have their being. It also is the reason why a lighted torch whirled rapidly around shows a path instead of a sequence of torches. Also why a rapidly rotating wheel does not show its spokes. If a snapshot be taken of such a wheel it does show the spokes, however, and proves the above fact of persistence. Or if the wheel be viewed by a lightning flash it shows them.—New York World.

Not Her Fault

"It is the duty of every man and woman to be married at the age of twenty-two," said the lecturer.

"Well," said a woman of thirty, with some asperity, "you needn't tell me. Talk to the men."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Liberty

Liberty is the right to do what the law allows, and if a citizen could do what the law forbids it would be no longer liberty because others would have the same power.—Montesquieu.

Hard Luck

Binks—That chap pitched three years at Yale.

Winks—What's he doing now?

Binks—President of a bank. His arm went back on him.—Chicago News.

"I have just sold that picture for \$2,000!" said the jubilant artist.

"I congratulate you on your ability," replied the critic.

"Thank you. I makes a difference doesn't it?"

"Makes a difference? I don't understand you."

"I mean that it makes a difference when a man succeeds. Up to this time you have never uttered a word of praise or encouragement to me. Two or three times you have made slighting references to my ability as a painter. Now that I have sold a picture for a good price, you begin to see what you could not see before—that I have artistic talent."

"Oh, I'm not congratulating you on your artistic talent, but on your ability as a salesman."

Lacking in Distance

Artist—You don't seem quite like the picture. I'm not altogether satisfied with it myself. A little lacking in distance, isn't it?

Candid Friend—Yes, I guess that's what's the matter. 'Bout five miles would help it a heap.—Puck

Causes Lots of Trouble

Most of the trouble is due to the fact that half of the people are men and the other half women.—Philadelphia Ledger.

India's Light Winds

In over five-sixths of the territory of India the wind forces are not strong enough to specially encourage the use of windmills.

During the short seven years of her life, little Florence Louise had become duly impressed with the prevalence of specialists in the medical profession. One day, returning from a visit to a small playmate, she calmly announced "Rena swallowed a button."

"Are you not worried about her?" she was asked.

"Oh, she will get along all right!" Florence Louise complacently replied.

"They sent for a regular button doctor."—Judge.

"Jack," said the young wife after she had just danced with her husband, "you've certainly improved wonderfully in your dancing. Don't you remember how frightfully you used to tear my dresses?"

"Yes," replied Jack, "I wasn't buying them then."

Margaret—How does your friend, Mrs. Brown, stand on the suffrage question?

Anna—She's doing picket duty.

Margaret—Doing picket duty—what, for suffrage?

Anna—Oh, no she's on the fence.—Christian Register.

Dinah (employed as waitress) Yes, mum, I am leaving dis place tomorrow.

Missus—Well, Dinah, whatever can have disapposed you with your position? Haven't I been treating you well?

Dinah—Oh, yas, indeed, you have, mum. But, to tell de truf, Miss, in n's house dey an, too, much shiffin' ob de dishes to de lawdness of de vittles.—Die Wochenbullet.

A small boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a crowded car kept sniffing in a very annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer and turned to the lad.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came this answer:

"Yes, I ave, but I don't lend it to strangers."

Diplomatic Letter

The wayward young man, broken in health, was sent to the southwest to recuperate. He was in jail for stealing a hind quarter of beef. He wrote home: "Dear Father—I've picked up some flesh since I came here, but am still confined to my room. Please send me \$100."—Exchange.

Water From the Yangtze

There is a saying in China that to make a perfect cup of tea you must take leaves from Mingshan and water from the Yangtze. No one supposed the actual turbid river water to be meant, but no one could explain the proverb until De Rostern, who wrote an interesting treatise on Chinese tea, solved the problem or thought he did.

De Rostern was once crossing the Yangtze near its mouth, at Cheniang, when he saw some men in a boat dipping water into buckets. He inquired why they did that and was told that at the bottom of the bay there was a spring, remembered since the time when the present river bed was dry land, and that this spring water was highly esteemed in cooking. Here, then, he concluded, he had found that special water of the Yangtze which, with Mingshan leaves, made the best cup of tea in the world.

Comparative Values

A German peasant had just lost his faithful cow. His wife became so grieved over the loss that her heart was broken and she, too, died. Scarcely was she buried when one of the neighbors came and offered his daughter, another his sister, and a third his niece, for a wife, whereupon the farmer remarked:

"Well, I can easily see that it is better to lose a wife than a cow in this town. As soon as my wife is dead a choice of half a dozen wives is offered me, but when my cow died they didn't offer me a single one."—Youth's Companion.

At the Concert

"Why do so many people yawn all at once just now?"

"Didn't you notice that the critic over there in the front row yawned first? Everybody else wants to show that he, too, is a musical sharp."—New York Post.

Pills For Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmentier's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Lightship Risks

It would seem that the perils of a lightship crew in a gale exceed even those of a lighthouse keeper. Mr. Talbot, in his "Lightships and Light-houses," gives an example of the havoc played by one Atlantic wave in the case of the lightship that guards the terrible rocky fangs known as the "Seven Stones," which lie between Land's End and the Scilly Isles:

"Once a wave tumbled aboard, crashed a man against the pump, knocked him half senseless; picked up the lifeboat and threw it against the deckhouse, and in so doing caught another member of the crew, mauling his thigh badly in passing. Two out of the seven men forming the crew were thus put hors de combat by a single wave."

The lightship is a British idea, and the first ever used was placed in the mouth of the Thames in 1713.

Peculiar Japanese Rite

Segitara temple, in the province of Ise, Japan, is the scene each July of a peculiar rite dedicated to the worship of Acala, the faithful servant of Buddha. The rite is known as a "goma" (a corruption of Sanskrit "homa") or "burning." Buddha taught that the cause of suffering is desire, and therefore the priests of the Shingon, a Japanese sect of Buddhism, kindle a fire to consume all human desires, at the same time offering prayers to Acala. In one matter the rite may be said to defeat its own ends, for it attracts a crowd of farmers full of desire to obtain embers or ashes from the fire which is supposed to have consumed all desires. The tradition is that the possession of an ember or ashes from the sacred fire insures a farmer good crops the next autumn.—Argonaut.

Hard to Miss

"I oversaw and overheard this delightful little thing in an alley running north from Payne avenue yesterday," says a more or less cryptic correspondent. "Two boys were fighting. One was a very fat boy and the other was very skinny. The thin one had a backer, however, who seemed to be very wise to all the technicalities of the manly art of self defense."

"Hit him in the solar plexus, kid," shouted the second. "Hit him in the solar plexus, an' you'll put th' big tub out!"

"Where's his solar plexus at?" panted the thin one.

"Aw, hit him anywhere you can! miss it!" answered the backer.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After the company had gone Mrs. Mason said to her husband, "What on earth did you mean, John, by telling the Flemings that my humor was positive, but not negative?"

"I meant," said Mr. Mason, discreetly moving toward the door, "that you could make a joke, but couldn't take one!"

The Dragon Fly

Perhaps the most wonderful of all insects is the dragon fly. It goes through the air at the rate of sixty miles an hour and can stop instantly or can change its course backward or sideways without lessening its speed or changing the position of its body.

Insanity

There has never been a satisfactory definition of insanity, the best that of Sir William Hamilton, that it is "the paralysis of the regulating or legislative faculties of the mind," leaving us far from being satisfied. Like sleep, like dreams, like life itself, insanity is a mystery, that no man understands. Its causes lie in the "De profundis" that no science has as yet explored.—New York American.

Study Great Men

To be ignorant of the lives of the most celebrated men of antiquity is to continue in a state of childhood all our days.—Plutarch.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH

IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to little ones. The complaints of that season which are cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is really ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to the mother during hot weather as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They regulate the bowels and stomach and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Japan Censors Books

In Japan the censorship of novels is not exercised by the libraries but by a government official who is empowered to prosecute offending authors as well as forbid the sale of their books. Not long ago the author of a Japanese novel called "The Great City" was brought before the courts for giving too realistic a description of life in Tokio. His counsel used the old arguments about the indefensible rights of literature and the ennobling of everything by art. But the case was given against the author. Even some of Moliere's works have been forbidden to circulate in Japan, the ground of offense being the lack of respect shown by wives toward their husbands and by sons toward their fathers.

Autograph hunting sometimes proves a profitable pursuit. A French Bohemian of the second empire, Ludovic Picard, made a steady income out of it for some years. His most successful coup was accomplished with a letter in which he posed as "one of the unappreciated who is meditating suicide and seeks for counsel and aid in this hour of sore distress." This effusion drew a number of celebrities, including Beranger and Heine. Lacordaire sent ten closely written pages, which were promptly converted into cash. Dickens also fell a victim and took the trouble to answer in French. Eventually Picard was shown up by the press by Jules Sandeau and had to seek another occupation.—London Chronicle.

Solid Granite

The inquisitive traveler kept poking his head out the window of the car to the great annoyance of the conductor who several times stopped to warn him against the danger. At length he tapped the careless one on the shoulder and said:

"Pardon me, but this time I must insist that you withdraw your head."

Insolent, the traveler spoke back over his shoulder without complying with the request:

"Why?"

"Oh," said the conductor, nettled, "we are coming to a bridge, and I don't want any of the girders damaged by your head."

And then the head came in.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Verdine and the Burglars

According to a contemporary, a Paris beggar, seeing an old man about to give him a halfpenny, showed his contempt for the gift by taking a silver coin from his own pocket and bestowing it on the alms-giver. Let us hope the recipient fared better than Paul Verdine did under somewhat similar circumstances. One night the poet woke up to find a couple of burglars in his room. Shortly before he had been driven by poverty to sell every stick of furniture and was reduced to sleeping on a sack. His visitors were so touched by this evidence of dire poverty that they gave him a franc apiece and took their departure. Unfortunately Verdine had to admit when he related the story, "both the coins were bad ones."—London Tatler.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurts me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

African teakwood is renowned for its indestructible qualities. It was used to an enormous extent in ship-building and many ships built of it are still in existence more than 100 years later; most of the famous East India men were built of teak. The wood is very heavy and hard; its weight is from 42 to 62 pounds per cubic foot, whereas pine only weighs about 30 pounds per cubic foot. Teak is easily worked, but the large quantity of solid contained in it necessitates extra hard tools and even then they are subject to rapid wear. The wood contains an oil which prevents nails driven into it from rusting.—American Machinist.

Tongue Charms

The tongues of animals have been and still are in some parts of the world favorite amulets. A tongue cut from a living fox is said to ward off disease of all kinds, but as the person carrying one will surely die if he happens to meet a fox at any crossroads the charm is seldom used. The tongue of the vulture plucked out with iron and hung about a man's neck in a new cloth will bring him what he desires, and some East Indians believe that if they do not bite off the tip of the tongue of any wild animal they will not have good luck in hunting.—London Tit-Bits.

He—You look to me older than you said you were.

She—You can't expect me to remember age. Why, it's altering all the time.—Fliegende Blaetter.

If you want to forget your troubles get a pair of tight boots.—Des Moines Leader.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—get surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner.

Dislodge cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

An Australian Courtship

When William of Tree Fern made up to Kate Ryan, the moon was bright and the weather was feeling good. He escorted her home over the two mile road, and never a word said he but "It's a bronzier night for possums, Kate."

Next night he met her again and poured the same remark into her shell-like ear. This went on for a week, and Kate bore it patiently, in the belief that when the moon waned and darkness was upon the earth and the stars thereof, William would be more explicit.

So one day, night she encouraged him all she could, but without making her bashful lover loosen his tongue until the journey home was nearly completed. Then he blurted it out. "Kate," he said, "er—" "Yes, William," she murmured. "Er—a bloke wouldn't have a dorp's chance with the possums tonight!" That settled Bill.—Sydney Bulletin.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holaway's Corn Cure. Try it.

Hard Luck

Husband comes in to find his wife turning everything topsy turvy.

"Gracious, Isabel! What are you doing?"

"I just received a telegram from Aunt Jane saying she'll be here at 6.30, and I can't find her photograph anywhere."—Chicago News.

Ebony Backed Brushes

When you clean the ebony brushes on your toilet table rub petroleum jelly over the backs before you wash the bristles, as this prevents the soda or ammonia in the water from injuring the ebony. The jelly should afterward be removed by polishing the back with a dry cloth.

Malapropian

Visitor—Your husband gets a lot of sentiment out of pipe.

Host—Richie—Goodness, yet! It is perfectly disgusting to see him clean it.—Judge.

Constant Headaches From Exhausted Nerves



Appetite Poor—Digestion Bad—Daily Grew Weaker—Lost Faith in Medicine

Headache is a symptom and not a disease in itself. True, relief may be obtained by the use of powerful opiates but the shock to the nerves is tremendous and the result a further weakening of the system.

To really cure headache it is absolutely necessary that the exhausted nerves be restored and revitalized. This can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The benefits are both

certain and lasting, for by building up the system the cause of trouble is removed.

This has been proven in many thousands of cases and we cannot do better than quote here the letter from Mr. Donnerl, who suffered almost constantly from headaches for two years. Doctors did their best to cure him but in vain. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food made a perfect cure because it removed the cause.

Mr. Charles Donnerl, Kleinburg, Ont., writes:—"I wish to communicate to you the great cure which I have received from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was a sufferer from headaches for over two years. I took medicines from physicians and yet the headaches persisted and I was rarely free from them. About a year ago, I saw one of Dr. Chase's Medicine Books, and I thought I would try his Nerve Food. I did so, and I must confess with very little faith, but after I had taken a box, my headaches were easier, and after I had taken two boxes they left me. My appetite was always poor and my stomach was bad, and now my appetite is splendid and my digestion is excellent. I had become thin and weak from the constant headaches, but now not only have I been cured of all them, but my strength is growing once more, and I feel like a new man. I am exceedingly grateful to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for curing me. I give this testimonial with great pleasure as I hope thereby some other sufferer from headaches will be induced to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and will be cured."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

IS A TRIUMPH OF
MODERN DEMOCRACYA COUNTRY WHERE WOMEN
HAVE FULL FRANCHISE
PRIVILEGES

The Norwegian Government said to be a Model for All Nations, and has One of the Most Democratic Forms of Government in the World.

The Norwegian people boast that they have one of the most democratic forms of government in the world. The Storting is in close touch with every-day affairs, and there can be no strong expression of public sentiment that it is not at once reflected there. All men and women, over twenty-five years of age who have been at least five years in the country, provided they are not paupers, bankrupts or ex-convicts, are allowed to vote. And women as well as men are eligible for Storting.

When an election takes place the Norwegian electors must choose, in addition to the direct member, a vice-deputy member to take his place should the representative be at any time unavoidably absent from the Storting. For each seat contested each party may put forward one candidate and one vice-deputy candidate. The voting, both for member and deputy member, takes place on the same day, and, although it seldom happens, it is possible for a Conservative deputy to be returned with a Liberal member, and vice versa.

Members of the Storting are paid at the rate of 3000 kroner (\$830) per year for ordinary sittings, but if called upon to attend for any extra period an additional payment is made of 12 kroner a day. In addition to the cash payment there are also special privileges such as free doctor and nurse in case of illness and free travelling on the state railways. The demands made upon a Stortingman are heavy. Each member must attend sittings regularly and vote upon every question. He is not allowed to absent himself unless he can give in adequate reason, or unless he has first obtained the permission of the Storting. If he is unavoidably absent, then his deputy must be present. The deputy has no direct payment for his services, but receives a share of the member's salary at the end of the year, the amount depending upon the number of sittings he has attended.

Local government in Norway is largely administered by town councils and rural district councils, but in addition, a rural district usually consist of several parishes, each of which has its own parish council, and the districts in each county form a unit of their own, the county corporation. The municipalities have not quite local autonomy, but they have very large powers, and only in certain cases have they to apply to the prefect or to the government concerning measures which in order to become valid require the approval of either of these authorities. The outstanding feature of Norwegian local government is the fact that it is simplified as much as possible, and that each department has its own clearly defined and separate duties. There is very little overlapping, the educational, the poor law, the health and the other local administrative bodies do not come in conflict with each other as they do in some countries. We cannot say that local government is perfect, but it is fairly efficient. This is doubtless due to the fact that the different departments have not to deal with vast numbers of people. The poor law officers generally know personally almost every individual who applies for relief, and they have generally a personal knowledge of the history of each case with which they are called upon to deal.—London Times.

BLIND CAN READ PAPERS BY EAR

Type Reading, Octophone Has Been Greatly Perfected by Its Inventor
Fournier d'Albe

It is now possible for a blind man to read by the ear, owing to the improvements in an electrical instrument which was first shown by Fournier d'Albe at last year's British association meeting.

The instrument has as its basic principle the peculiar property of selenium, by which the strength of an electric current passing through it varies with the amount of light. It is connected with a telephone receiver, and according as more or less light falls on the selenium so does the electric current passing through the receiver vary, and consequently the sounds heard in the receiver vary.

By throwing a powerful light on ordinary letterpress, it is possible to differentiate between letters by different sounds in the receiver.

An ordinary newspaper can thus be read by the "type-reading octophone."

To Help Vessels in a Fog

An interesting experiment in navigation in the fog will be carried out by the Canadian Northern steamer Royal George. She is fitted with an apparatus enabling a vessel in the thickest of weather, without the aid of compass or sextant, to ascertain her position when she is within a radius of fifty miles of a fixed wireless station or a wireless-fitted ship whose position is known.

It is also claimed for this apparatus that should the Royal George pick up a wireless distress signal she would be able to set her course towards the vessel, even though the distressed vessel were not able to indicate her position.

Suppressing Opium Traffic

The third international opium congress at The Hague has reached an agreement that the international convention looking to the suppression of the opium traffic drafted by the conference as soon as the adhering powers have ratified it, despite the abstention of some of the powers.

This convention aims not only at the suppression of the opium traffic, but international traffic in cocaine and other noxious and habit-forming drugs. The representatives of 44 nations have taken part in conferences on this subject, although not all of the states have signed the convention.

RURAL LIFE IN CANADA

A Plea For Improved Conditions on the Farm
(Contributed by Can. Welfare League)

Since Roosevelt's Country Life Commission reported there have been issued in the United States a number of books on the country problem. In Canada we have thought we had no rural problem. But the census of 1911 gave us a rude awakening and we find that in some respects our conditions are even less satisfactory than those in the United States.

Now a Presbyterian minister has come forward to deal with our rural life problem—Rev. John Macdonald of Spencerville, Ontario, in a volume of 250 pages, covers the whole field from economic to recreation.

He points out that the proportion of rural to total population has fallen in every province during the decade. Many causes are contributory. Among economic causes are poor farming and still more fundamental the fact that "Too small a proportion of the price paid by the ultimate purchaser goes to the farmer." The author urges the adoption of scientific and business methods, especially co-operation.

In the chapter on Social Causes of Unrest the writer shows an intimate knowledge of actual conditions. The following extracts give a fair idea of the book as a whole:

"The conditions of toil are often unnecessarily hard. Labor-saving devices in the home are sometimes scantily provided, while those for the barn and field are ample. 'Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart.' Let us glance at a single illustration—the supply of water in the house. The agricultural survey of 1910 found that in Prince Edward Island ninety-seven per cent. of the farm houses obtain water from wells outside the house. All carry the water by hand. In Nova Scotia only two per cent. of the farm houses have water piped to the house. In New Brunswick ninety-five per cent. obtain water from wells and springs. In English-speaking Quebec ninety-two per cent. carry water by hand. These conditions are general. This fact is due perhaps chiefly to the fact that the equipment introduced so liberally out of doors is not regarded as labor-saving by the man who has no dread of toil, but rather as a means of adding to the efficiency of his labor and thus multiplying his output. But the wife suffers nevertheless, and the daughters leave. The household science courses offered by the agricultural colleges point the way to a solution. With wider knowledge of the possibilities of achievement through fuller equipment the daughters of the farm will vie with their brothers in advance."

Conditions of toil in the fields also are unnecessarily hard. The modern crusade against occupational disease must deliver the farmer from rheumatism and many another affliction by recalling him from the fields in rain and giving him more mastery over all the circumstances of his toil. The modern world can easily afford such relief through a fairer distribution of the profits of labor."

The problem of the farm laborer is an unsolved one in Canada as yet, for will it be solved until greater efficiency is demanded, higher wages paid, and a home for the farm laborer and his household provided. A somewhat common custom at present is to pay a certain monthly wage—the average for eastern Canada is \$32.66 per month for a season of some seven or eight months—together with board at the farmer's table and a room in his house, and also a sabbling and keep for the hired man's horse. I recently asked one of our leading farmers regarding the effect upon the efficiency and general character of the men of this custom of maintaining a driving horse. "They are out driving until midnight," was the reply. "The effect upon both morals and efficiency is bad. But," he added, "you can secure them on no other terms." The cottage for a home would benefit employer and employee alike. What modern industry has discovered, modern agriculture must learn, namely, that the best paid and care for labor is the most profitable."

The boarding of the hired man is often a hard-ship to the housewife. The custom may have national compensations. When a man of foreign nationality is hired, nothing else so effectively shapes him into a Canadian citizen. But it has personal penalties. If several men are employed the strain upon the home life is severe. I have already instanced in another connection a young Spencerville farmer whose father by the purchase of several farms had replaced thirty-eight persons by eight. Recently this young man told me of the decision to rent the farm, giving as the chief reason that his mother and sister were practically attendants upon the hired man. The home, which has everything desirable that country life can afford, is maintained, but the barns and fields are in the hands of renters; and the city claims another of that type which gives us nation-builders."

The result of conditions of labor on the farm is that there is little of that joy and pride in one's work which is essential to all true living."

LAWYERS CONVICTED IN RUSSIA

They Were Charged With Insulting Ministry Over Belliss Trial

The trial of 25 lawyers on a charge of insulting the ministry of justice during the trial of Mendel Belliss ended in a conviction of all the defendants. Two of them, M. Sokoloff and M. Kerski, were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and the others to terms of six months each.

At the time of the trial of Belliss the lawyers drew up a strong protest, in which it was alleged that the ministry of justice and the court at Kiev, before which Belliss was tried, were inspired by racial and national enmity. The sentences imposed on the lawyers deprive them of their political rights, but do not interfere with their civil rights.

The best French apples are sent to market wrapped in tissue paper and separated by a thin layer of excelsior or straw. This is known as packing in "nests."

INDIAN CONSERVATIONISTS

Active Interest in Forest Protection Taken by the Indians

The Indians have frequently—and not always unjustly—been accused of criminal carelessness with fire, and to the ancestral habit of setting off fires in order to improve grazing for buffalo has been ascribed the cause of the prairies, on which trees are once more being grown. But owing to the present and example of Dominion fire wardens this ingrained carelessness has in Northern Manitoba, at least, been supplanted by an enthusiasm for forest conservation. Several hundred Indians last summer promised to observe every precaution to prevent forest fires, and as the chief fire ranger writes, "The fact of no fires this summer is proof positive that the majority of them have faithfully kept their pledge." During the course of the summer sixty-three Indians voluntarily visited the chief's headquarters to discuss the plans of the forestry branch in the matter of conserving the remaining forests in Western Canada.

Many of these Indians are sufficiently well-educated to serve as fire-rangers, and, following its policy of utilizing the best men possible for this work, the Dominion government has enlisted quite a number of Indians in the fire-ranger service, for which their knowledge of the country and their enthusiasm for the work make them admirably adapted. Although the forest-fire loss on the 125,000 square miles of crown timberland patrolled by Dominion fire-rangers was very small—the area of timber burnt over being less than nine one-hundredths of one per cent. (0.09 per cent.)—yet this low loss was not a little due to the frequent showers of rain during the danger season. In order to insure safety in seasons of drought, the forestry branch proposes to install lookout stations which will increase the efficiency of the yet somewhat inadequate patrol. Already several towers have been established, enabling rangers to scan at one glance several hundred square miles of country. Wireless telegraphy has also been brought into use from The Pas and Fort Churchill. It is now possible for the rangers in these remote regions to communicate almost instantly with the forestry branch at Ottawa in matters of special urgency. This is probably the first practical application of wireless telegraphy to forest fire protection in America or elsewhere.

When Everyone Will Be Wealthy

Sir George Paish, editor of the "Statist," and one of the greatest living authorities on economic problems, made a remarkable prophecy in the course of an address following the annual dinner of the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club. He said:

"The economic condition of the British people at the present time is one of great strength, and the course of events shows conclusively that as the years pass by it will become ever stronger. We may now look forward with confidence to a time, in the not far distant future, when the incomes of everyone will be over the poverty line and when even the poorest will be able to participate in the great wealth we are accumulating from year to year and from generation to generation."

Can Great Britain, he asked, afford to spend the 210 millions of pounds a year which is demanded by the government and to look forward with equanimity to the large additional expenditure which will be required for social legislation during the next few years? His answer was an emphatic affirmative.

Roughly speaking, the wealth and income of Great Britain, doubled every 30 years, and he believed it to be not over sanguine to expect that about the year 1944 we shall have a national income of 4,000 millions and accumulated wealth amounting to over 30,000 millions of pounds or \$650,000,000. That meant that the nation could confidently look forward to the introduction of all those reforms desired by the socialistic side of the Liberal party.

It might be as well to enter upon such expenditures as soon as the income justified them, that is, in the year 1944.

Bennett, Burleigh, War Writer, Dead
Bennett Burleigh, one of the foremost war correspondents of modern times, died recently at his London residence. He served as correspondent in many wars.

A Scotchman, born in Glasgow nearly seventy years ago, he joined the ranks of the confederates in the civil war and fought through the entire campaign, being twice captured and sentenced to death by the northern troops.

Later he turned to newspaper work and reported a number of campaigns for a news agency. In 1882 he began his connection with the London Daily Telegraph, which lasted until his death. He followed for that paper the British Egyptian war and various Spanish campaigns, the French annexation of Madagascar, the Ashanti war, the Spanish expedition in Morocco, the Somali war, the Russo-Japanese war and the recent Balkan war.

For many years he was able to visit his home only on rare occasions owing to his constant service in the field. At one time Burleigh went into politics and stood for a Scottish constituency. He was the author of a number of books.

Bennett Burleigh was well known to many Canadians and was a welcome visitor to the Canadian hut at the Bixley meeting. During the American civil war he was jailed in Toronto, accused of belligerent acts on Canadian soil. He was eventually liberated by order of the imperial government.

The British admiralty has decided to abandon the hospital ship Maine, presented to the British nation by American women during the South African war and which went ashore on June 17 in the Firth of Lorne on the west coast of Scotland. It was the opinion of the officers that the cost of the repairs of the ship would be more than the value of the vessel.

Bonnets are almost unknown in Mexico, even among wealthy ladies.

UNIVERSAL PENNY
POSTAGE IS URGED

SIR JOHN HENNIKER HEATON
WANTS APPOINTMENT OF IM-
PERIAL POSTMASTER

The Veteran Postal Reformer Says an Official is Needed With Rank so High That He Can Insist on the Necessary Reforms Being Inaugurated.

Sir John Henicker Heaton, the veteran postal reformer whose energetic influences has produced many reforms in the British postal service, has now written to Mr. Hon. Charles Hobhouse, postmaster-general, urging the appointment of an imperial postmaster-general. "Our postmaster-general," Sir Henicker declares, "have reluctantly followed rather than led their colonial colleagues. Their most egregious failure has been with the cable service, which they have allowed a small combination of astute speculators to acquire control of for their own profit and to the detriment of the empire. What is wanted is a minister with rank so high an independent that he will be able to face the most powerful counsel of the exchequer and insist on the realization of all postal, telegraphic and cable reforms, required in the interests of the empire."

Sir Henicker concludes by advocating a conference of postmasters of the dominions over seas and the United States to confer with the imperial postmaster-general on the establishment of a uniform cable rate of one penny a word throughout the British empire and the United States. Another step is to assemble the world's postmasters for the purpose of considering the institution of universal penny letter postage and universal penny a word cable when mailed from the cable station.

OIL FOR THE NAVY.

Admiralty Plans for World-Wide Supply Depot System

A great scheme for the provision of oil supplies for the navy is being worked out by the British government, and in order to prevent an undue accession in the price of desirable prospective fuels, the admiralty are observing the movements of the movements of their agents. The idea is that the admiralty shall establish immense stores of oil on British territory on all the main ocean highways to replace coaling stations. In order to carry out this project oil supplies are sought in territory as nearly contiguous to the proposed stations as possible, to reduce the cost of transportation to a minimum, and to establish an ample and continuous supply. British agents are now in the United States, Brazil, Persia, Canada and elsewhere prospecting for oil, but up to the present no details of their reports are available. For the Pacific oil stores California is being looked to for supply, and this is causing some misgiving in Canada, where oil is found in paying quantities. But the fact has been demonstrated that oil is found in California in paying quantities, while the supply in Western Canada is not as general or as well exploited. Sir Owen Phillips and Lord Pirrie are said to be intimately associated with the new prospect as far as Californian oil is concerned.

Confidante of Many State Secrets

Probably the man who knows more diplomatic secrets than anybody else in the world is Leopold de Rothschild, of London, England, one of the principals of the great international banking house of Rothschild. He is the friend and confidant of every ambassador and minister accredited to the court of St. James, and continually in their company. Is it to be wondered that he is acquainted with most moves on the chess boards of the nations?

As one of the principals of the great banking house bearing his name his position as a controller of the money market naturally makes him the most sought-after personage in London, for no great government movement can be floated without the house of Rothschild being directly or indirectly consulted.

To Leopold de Rothschild come the envoys of state for advice and guidance; often to submit to him vast schemes for the raising of money. In the development of a country, in the provision of railways, in the numerous other activities for which money is needed, Mr. Rothschild plays a far greater part than most people suspect. His bank in St. Swithin's lane, London, is an international medium for relieving nations and states of monetary difficulties.

Maple Sugar Souvenirs

On Dominion Day last year every passenger who entered a dining car on the C.P.R. received a maple sugar maple leaf enclosed in a little box with a miniature Canadian flag and a copy of "The Maple Leaf For Ever." In the United States each particular fruit, such as the orange, has its day, and the C.P.R. idea was to identify the Canadian National Holiday with this typical Canadian product. The Quebec government was much interested in the idea and decided to elaborate it on a still more comprehensive scale, Quebec being the province most intimately connected with the maple sugar industry. Indeed, the higher standard of purity noticeable in commercial maple sugar is largely due to the enlightened efforts of the Quebec ministry for agriculture, which directs three schools for educating farmers in the best methods of tapping, distilling and producing the sugar. This year, therefore, the Quebec government itself has taken in hand the Maple Day idea, and is itself providing maple sugar souvenirs to passengers served in dining cars on all Canadian lines, following the C.P.R. example.

TAKING THE CENSUS OF SEALS

Commission of Canadian and United States Scientists to Count the Herds

Three United States commissioners and two Canadian commissioners will spend the summer at the Pribilof Islands in a study of the propagation of seals in northern waters.

The scientists chosen to represent the United States are: W. H. Osgood, of the biological department of the Field museum of natural history, Chicago; Dr. George H. Parker, professor of biology, Harvard; Edward A. Prebel of the United States biological survey. All these three men are of considerable experience in the north, and are familiar with the animal world there.

The present commissions will entail a study on the seals at their breeding grounds on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, with the object of determining the rate of propagation and whether the killing of a certain number of males each year affects the rate of propagation.

An actual census of the seals which come to the Rockies will be among the tasks of the commission. Exactly what method of taking the census and marketing the seals will be employed has not been determined, according to Mr. Osgood. In the past various methods have been suggested and used, such as shaving of the one side of the head and branding with irons.

It is estimated that the seal herd, at the time the United States acquired the islands, numbered no less than 1,500,000. This number has constantly diminished, and there has been a great variance of opinion as to the proper method of managing the seal industry. The slaughtering of seals was prohibited for a period of five years by the act of congress in 1912, except for the purpose of supplying the natives of the Pribilof islands with food.

Treaties have been entered into between the United States and Great Britain, Russia and Japan, governing the conduct of the seal industry. The government handles directly whatever skins are taken.

The first actual census of the seals taken, which was in 1912, the first season after the prohibitory law went into effect, showed the herd to contain 215,940 seals, which was estimated to represent a gain of 30,000 over 1911. The census about to be taken will indicate what rate of increase has been made under the protection of the law.

PATROL TO WATCH DERELICTS

Britain, France, Germany and United States Will Bear Expense of Undertaking

To free the North Atlantic of derelicts, the United States revenue cutters Seneca and Miami, will establish an international patrol in those waters as authorized by the International Maritime Conference in London last year.

At present the two cutters are working out of Halifax to warn vessels against icebergs which may cross the paths frequented by steamers between Europe and America. As soon as the danger of icebergs has passed, the two cutters will search for derelicts which imperil shipping. One of the cutters will make its headquarters somewhere in the Azores and confine its duty to the European end of the trans-Atlantic routes. The other will make its headquarters either in Newfoundland or Nova Scotia and limit its efforts to the American end of the well-travelled course.

Although the United States has been authorized to maintain this derelict patrol, it will be paid for by all the powers which participated in the International Maritime Conference and signed the treaty growing out of that conference. The treaty will not be effective until July 1, 1915, but it is common consent that the patrol is to be established this year, and the interested nations selected the United States to take charge of it.

Great Britain will bear thirty per cent. of the expense of the patrol. France, Germany and the United States each fifteen per cent., and the balance will be apportioned among powers with fewer ships in the North Atlantic.

MAKES AEROPLANES SAFE

Stabilizing Machine Will Prevent Air Accidents

Striking demonstrations of a stabilizing device for aeroplanes were made at Bezons, near Paris, by two Americans, Sperry and his son. The device, which weighs only forty pounds and measures some eighteen inches across and twelve inches high, is based on a quadruple gyroscope driven by electric power generated by the engines of the aeroplane. One pair of gyroscopes work on the elevating planes and are so balanced that the moment the planes are at a dangerous angle the gyroscopes throw them back into their correct position. The other pair keep up the automatic lateral balance.

Sperry's son rose from the Seine River with a mechanic in his Curtiss waterplane. At a height of some 600 feet both pilot and passenger rose from their seats, and the mechanic climbed out on the lower plane of the machine to a point some six feet from the center of gravity. Meanwhile Sperry was standing with both arms above his head. The gyroscopes kept the machine balanced. The mechanic then clambered to the tail of the machine. For a fraction of a second the waterplane quivered and the tail sank downwards. Immediately the balancing apparatus set to work and brought the machine back into perfect equilibrium. Five times the experiments were repeated. Then Sperry's son came down to the water in a splendid volplane which was also automatic.

Commandant Barres, Capt. Charles of the French army air corps, M. Maurin, Lieut.-Col. Renard and several other air experts were present and were greatly interested. Barres went for a trip with Sperry's son, who demonstrated an automatic rise from the water, balancing in the air and an automatic volplane down to the water.

Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and tails of their feet close together.

DAIRY STOCK TO HAVE
RIGID INSPECTION

REGULATIONS PROVIDED FOR
ERADICATION OF BOVINE
TUBERCULOSIS

The Dominion Department of Agriculture Authorized to Co-operate With Cities and Towns to Ensure Sanitary Condition in Dairies.

Drastic regulations are provided in the order-in-council authorizing the department of agriculture to co-operate with cities or towns for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. The aid of the department of agriculture is to be given to towns of a population of not less than 5,000 which have made provision for the licensing of dairies from which the milk supplies are drawn, these licenses to be issued only if the dairy conforms to a standard requiring ample air space in the stables, ventilation, drainage and at least two square feet of window glass for each cow.

Two years ago the test of each cow in the dairy sale within the city or town of milk or cream shall be prohibited unless herds show a clean bill of health from sanitary inspectors. Each city or town shall appoint an inspector or inspectors to see that the cows are kept clean and properly fed and cared for.

When these requirements have been carried out by any city or town and an application made for the co-operation of the veterinary director-general, the latter shall send veterinary inspectors to inspect the dairy cows and bulls, subjecting them to the tuberculin test as well as making physical examination in each case. Cows infected with open tuberculosis and which are distributing the germs of the disease through the milk or otherwise shall be slaughtered at an abattoir under inspection or in the presence of the inspector who shall give directions as to the disposition of the carcass. Reactors to the test are to be separated from non-reactors to the test and shall be immediately slaughtered after they have been prepared for the block by drying and feeding, or they may be retained in the herd and so milk or cream from the herd sold until it has been pasteurized.

Provision is made for the compensation of the owners of all cows slaughtered under these regulations, the compensation to be equal to one-half the appraised value in the case of open tuberculosis, one-third the appraised value if the cow is destroyed as a reactor at the request of the owner, the owner to be also given the salvage from the carcass provided the amount of salvage and compensation do not exceed the appraised value of which the surplus goes to the receiver general.

The regulations provide for periodical tests whenever deemed necessary by the veterinary director-general. No new cows are to be added to a herd unless they have passed the test of the department. When the successive tests fail to deter any reactor in a herd it shall be deemed healthy and the veterinary inspector is authorized to give a certificate to that effect upon request.

MENEL'K STILL A MYSTERY

Even in the Capital the Facts Still Are Unknown and Diplomats Cannot Get at the Truth

The mystery of Menelik, the emperor of Abyssinia, whose death has been reported innumerable times, only to be denied, remains unsolved. W. Thesiger, British minister to Abyssinia, has reported that even in Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, the facts are still unknown. No one will admit that the emperor is dead and outside the palace there is complete ignorance on the subject. The diplomatic corps has been unable to get at the truth, all the ministers can say is that they have never seen Menelik for years. The general belief is that the emperor's embalmed body lies in the innermost room of the Gebel.

The capital is, however, completely tranquil, and it is believed that any danger to foreigners is past.

Mr. Thesiger has just completed a three months' march along the Abyssinian frontier of British East Africa to inquire into the wounding of two British officers by raiders. He was accompanied by an Abyssinian escort over a hundred miles of lava strewn plains, where 53 camels had to be employed to carry water for the caravan. The party marched to Nairobi, a total distance of 1,116 miles.

WOMEN BEHEADED

Germany Has No Sentimentalism With Female Criminals

In marked contrast to the agitation in the United States against the capital punishment of women criminals and the tolerant attitude of the British authorities toward the militant suffragettes, the fact that unsentimental Germans show more consideration for the weaker sex than for men in crime was evidenced recently when two women were beheaded by headsman with blocks and axes, making four women to suffer from that fate within a few weeks.

The death sentences were executed according to the mediaeval method. Germany, of all civilized nations, is the only one to retain this custom.

DEMONSTRATES NEW RECEIVER

Great interest in invention shown before members of Royal Society

The demonstration of a new style of radio-telegraphic and telephonic receiver, invented by Lieutenant-Colonel George Iqbal, military attaché of the German embassy, created great interest at a meeting of the Royal society. The invention embodies the use of ordinary street telephone wires as antennae requiring no mast. Messages were received over long distances during the demonstration and were heard distinctly. The apparatus is cheap and simple, and can easily be adjusted to receive a number of messages simultaneously without interference or interruption.

3 GOOD THINGS 3

Combination Hand Saw

Two saws for the price of one. Can be used either as a rip or a cross cut saw. Price \$2.75.

Binder Whips

Harvest will soon be here. Get what you want while the assortment is complete. Prices from 50c. up.

Water Bags

South African Water Bags. Will keep water cool and sweet for 24 hours. 2 1-2 gallon size \$1.50

WOLFE & PETTMAN

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

JOHNSTON & MATHESON

General Contractors and Builders

Plans and Specifications Prepared.

Estimates Given.

See Us Before Building, It Will Pay You.

OUR WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Concentration

It is better to advertise intensively than extensively when the sum to be devoted to advertising is small. This means the regular use of this paper—52 messages a year addressed to the same constituency of readers.

Intermittent or divided effort is not likely to be resultful. One full-powered blow is better than two half blows.

Concentration of appeal will do a work of conviction and persuasion that will surprise you when the year's returns are totalled up.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC

There's advice for you in this homily to advertisers; it is: Reward with a full—not divided—custom the merchant who steadfastly solicits your good-will. The more you strengthen the hands of the man who serves you, the better will be the service returned.

SHOP WHERE YOU ARE INVITED TO SHOP



A scene that the traveller in the country meets on every hand, baying with the most modern conveniences.

Only Political Bluff

Mr. James Brownlee, B. L., of Dublin, Ireland, spent a few days in High River this week. He is making a tour of this part of the province with a view to locating in one of the towns to carry on the practice of law.

Speaking of the Irish Home Rule question, Mr. Brownlee remarked that it amused him to read the Canadian reports of the Ulster situation and the possibility of a civil war in Ireland. There is nothing further from the truth. Only a short time ago he had occasion to travel through the south and north of Ireland and in that journey he did not see anything that would indicate trouble of any kind. The reports that arms have been distributed among Nationalists and Ulsterites and that war is imminent is sheer bluff on the part of three prominent politicians namely Messrs. Redmond, Devlin and Carson. So far as the people of Ireland are concerned they are not worrying at all about Home Rule and a fine feeling prevails among Catholics and Protestants.

He was in Manitoba during the recent election and was surprised to note the enmity that existed among Catholics and Protestants. There is no such bigotry displayed in Ireland and it is unfortunate that it should exist in such an enlightened country as Canada. —High River Times.

Are Stockholders Liable?

Are stockholders, who buy shares for 10c, liable to be called upon for the difference between the price they pay and the par value of the stock, in the event of the company failing to raise enough money to meet its obligations?

This question has been asked again and again by anxious shareholders and seemingly a definite ruling has not been obtained.

Some lawyers claim that the shareholder cannot be held responsible for the difference, while on the other hand, others who claim to be authorities, say there is a certain ambiguity in the way the point is dealt with in the mining act.

Companies, who are selling stock below par have been organized under section 63 of the mining act and amendments thereto. This section has been inserted in the act to cover the case of mining companies, whose propositions are very much of a gamble. It is understood that the stock in companies, formed to exploit almost unknown territory, will not be worth par value until assurance is obtained that the venture is a successful one. Consequently section 63 has been inserted in the act to allow companies of this class to sell under par. But evidently doubts have been raised as to the liability of those who buy stock under par, although it is natural to expect that the government in framing the act, would see to it that those who bought stock under par would be free from further liability.

Rules on Health

A healthy body is the best protection against the tubercle bacillus or any other disease breeding germ. Therefore, keep well by observing the following rules:—

Live, work and sleep in rooms flooded with fresh air and purified by sunlight every day. See that your sleeping room is thoroughly ventilated.

Use good, pure nourishing food, and thoroughly masticate what you eat.

Cultivate cleanly, temperate and regular habits of living.

Avoid breathing dust-laden air. In sweeping and dusting use a moist broom duster.

Don't spit on the floor of dwelling shop, school, public building or on the sidewalk. If you must do so spit in the gutter or into a spittoon.

If you have a cough do not resort to quackery, but consult a physician or go to a dispensary. Make full use of good food, fresh air and rest. Live as much as possible in the open air, and have your sleeping room always thoroughly ventilated.

For the protection of others when coughing or sneezing hold a handkerchief before your face.

P. L. Finkleton, a Calgary oil broker, sold 1600 shares in three companies for a Calgary stenographer and reinvested the proceeds in another company operating near the Monarch well and lost it all. The stenographer laid a charge against Mr. Finkleton and he is now in the toils and cannot get bail.

This picture was taken in a Vulcan grain field last season. Within a very short time we shall be into harvest, and such sights will be once more holding our whole attention

Exemptions in Alberta

In Alberta there is an exemption law which provides that a man's homestead, provided the same be not more than 160 acres, is exempt. The exemption law also exempts from seizure and sale under execution the following:

1. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the debtor and his family.

2. Furniture, swine and poultry to the extent of \$500.00.

3. Six months' food for the debtor and his family.

4. Oxen, horse, or mules, or any three of them; six cows, six sheep, three pigs and 50 domestic fowl besides the animals the debtor may choose to keep for food purposes, and food for these animals is exempt for the months of November to April, both inclusive.

5. Harness necessary for three animals, one wagon, or two carts, one mower or orsle and scythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs and one seed drill; seed grain sufficient to seed all land under cultivation not exceeding 80 acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, the debtor to have choice of the seed and 14 bushels of potatoes.

The Booze Habit

To the married man who cannot get along without his drinks, an exchange suggests the following solution to bondage of the habit.

Start a saloon in your own house. Be the only customer.

You will have no license to pay.

Go to your wife and give her \$2 to buy a gallon of whiskey and remember there are sixty drinks in one gallon.

Buy your drinks from no one but your wife and by the time the first gallon is gone, she will have \$400 to put in the bank and \$2 to start business again.

Should you live ten years and continue to buy booze from her and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have enough money to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, marry a decent man and quit thinking about you.

Lloyd George on Ulster

They say they are called upon to submit to a Government they loathe and abhor. We have all to do that in our time. We all detested, loathed and abhorred the Unionist Government that came to an end in 1905. We may even yet have to submit to Governments we loathe and abhor. We shall take it philosophically; we shall not arm, we shall not drill; we shall not organize ourselves into battalions; we shall not parade; we shall not salute; we shall not quarrel; we shall not have generals, colonels and captains, nor even gallipers. We shall just bide our time and vote them down when we get a chance. That is the very essence of democracy.

They protest because they have been driven from under the British flag. Who has driven them from under the British flag? They will have representatives at Westminster when Home Rule has been established. They will have a voice in the control of the army, the navy, foreign affairs, and every great Imperial question. They will have just the same voice as Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen. They will be British subjects just as much as ever. They will have much more to say on Imperial questions than our kith and kin in Canada, Australia and New Zealand have at present. When they talk about being driven from under the flag, they are talking sheer humbug, and they know it.

Army Worm in Ontario

Reports from Ontario are to the effect that in many places the army worm is doing incalculable damage to the crops. Several splendid crops have been absolutely ruined with the pest, which is at present thought to be moving in the direction of Windsor.

Several fields of oats have been utterly destroyed near Leamington one farmer reporting that his oat crop had been destroyed within two hours.

S. A. Lee, of East Zorra township, Woodstock has fifteen men and three teams attempting to overcome the pest in a ten-acre oat field, and reports are to the effect that there is little chance of saving the crop.

The army worm has invaded the county of Middlesex and has been seen in large numbers in the township of Delaware. In several places in the London district the pest has been observed and in certain districts fields of oats are being burned and trenches dug in order to stop the ravages of the worm. They are creating great havoc at Appin, Avon, and other places. In North Dorchester experts from the Ontario agricultural college are assisting the farmers in the fight.

Homestead Entries Fall

Homestead entries during the month of May for the four western provinces totalled 2,435, in comparison with 3,479 for the same period during 1913, showing a decrease of 1,044. The falling off was in Saskatchewan, where they fell from 1,572 in 1913 to 875, and in British Columbia, where the proportional decrease was even larger the number for this year being 52 as compared with 581 during the previous year. The province of Alberta rose from 1,139 to 1,193, and Manitoba advanced from 227 to 316. During May 4,783 patents for 257,895 acres of land were issued by the department of the interior, in comparison with 2,710 patents for 463,530 acres for the same month in 1913. Americans are at the top of the list in regard to homesteading, the number being 454. Canadians number 345, English 238, Austro-Hungarians 265, Russians 194, Norwegians 57, and Swedes 62. Homesteaders for the month included one Japanese, one Chinese and one African.

Sir Wilfrid's Tour

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of the Maritime Provinces will open at Charlottetown on August 25. He will speak at Halifax in the big arena on August 27. He will then speak in New Brunswick, probably at Moncton, and will then proceed direct to the Pacific Coast. Returning he will visit Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, en route addressing one meeting in each province. He will be accompanied by Hon. George P. Graham and G. B. Carvell.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Duncan Powell. Last heard from December, 1911, when he was with a Provincial Government bridge supply at Staveland, Alberta. Reward. Address: W. B. P., Box 73, Duncan, B. C.

(Other papers please copy.)

Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, has submitted to a serious operation at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, Minn., which involved the removal of the left kidney. Dr. Roche is resting nicely, and surgeons declare the operation has been successful although it will be a number of days before the patient is out of danger. Miss May Roche, a daughter, is with him.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, High River, Alberta," will be received at this office until 4:00 P.M., on Tuesday, August 11, 1914, for the construction of the addition and alteration mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. Leo. Douglas, Architect, Calgary, Alta.; at the Post Office, Brandon, Man.; at the Post Office, High River, Alta.; and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 14, 1914.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—64376, J222

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction, in case of rough scrubby or stoney land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—77055, Sept. 27-6mos

Large tract of good valley farming land just thrown open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200,000 acres in all. Good climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions and information, and a plot of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send \$3.40 to John Keefe, Oregon City Oregon. Three years a U.S. surveyor and timberman. An opportunity to get a good fertile free homestead near town and market. J15A29

Temperance Notes

Some of our contemporaries are telling their readers the story of the results of drink reform in Finland—a country in which women have the suffrage. Fifty years ago the Finns had the unenviable distinction of being the hardest drinkers in Europe. Through the influence of women in Parliament, of temperance societies and of legislation, the Finns are now the most temperate people in Europe.

Every day or so a despatch appears, telling of the great decrease of emigration from Great Britain to Canada. The London Journal "Canada" publishes figures which show that the decrease is still more marked in the movement to the United States, Australia and New Zealand.